NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.]

SATURDAY, Feb. 10. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Traver by the Rev. Mr. Hardie of the Presbyterian

journal of yesterday was read and approved. use on the bill to repeal an act establishing the office of | by the reporter through mistake.] ditor, Ac., reported that the point of disagreement be-cen the two houses is: Shall the comptroller be allowed

erk? The committee have fully considered the same. mend that the senate concur in the amendment Bynum from the committee on the judiciary, to in was referred the bill to establish the rate of interorted back the same, recommending its passage. Harris of Rutherford, from the committee, to whom referred a resolution authorizing them to prepare a cof depreciation of the Confederate currency. [The

The minority report is quite lengthy, l was ordered to be printed.]
message from the house concurring in additional

es for justices of the peace of the counties of Caswell Wilson introduced a bill entitled an act to incorporhe Planter Loan Association. The object of said asson is to induce capital to come from abroad. On his mo-Eure introduced a bill to regulate the issue of exe am the courts by the justice of the peace, which was

red to the committee on stay law.

oll making an appropriation for the University of in Carolina was taken up, and on the passage of the up, and on the passage of the Mr. Morehead called the ayes and nays. voted in the affirmative were ers. Arendell, Berry, Black, Boner, Boyd, Bynum, ovington, Cowper, Donoho, Eure, Ferebee, Gash, Jones of Wake, Leitch of Roberson, McCleese,

motion of Mr. McKoy the rules were suspended and

McLean, Morgan, Shober, Whitford, Williams,

rd, Keener, Latham, Morchead, Pitchford, Stanlution in favor of Dr. M. A. Curtis came up, and rred to a special committee. ill providing for the more complete reorganiza-I the state government was reconsidered and amend-

the courts, instead of the justices of the peace.

or otherwise disposed of as follows: incorporate Eno Lodge No. 210, passed on the on of the rules. Bill to incorporate Catawba Valto No. 217, passed third reading. Bill for the re-recutizens of Alexander county, who have suffered destruction of public records, postponed. Bill to passed second reading, and referred to judiciary aid of the rebellion, be and the same are, declared to be Bill to incorporate the American Industrial v. passed second reading and referred to the judici-

wha river, to prevent the passage of fish, post-Bill to extend the limits of the town of Swansin Onslow county, and for other purposes-referred Bill to incorporate Transylvania Institute. under said ordinance Il was amended by striking out the 4th section, and Bill for the better regulation of own of Greenville was, on motion arter referred to the committee on the judiciary st Company, referred to the judiciary committee.

ition in favor of Jacob Siler passed second reading, motion of the same, was referred to the committee notion of Mr. Howard the vote by which the bill otes, was defeated on yesterday, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Pitchford, was laid on the table.

Cowles moved to reconsider the vote by which the o amend the charter of the Western N. C. Rail Road y, was defeated on yesterday. Agreed to. of Arbitration, which was ordered to be printed, and sage from the house, proposing to go forthwith into action of one councillor of state, which was concurThe senate voted as follows: J. L. Morehead 11,

Smonton 6, J. J. Davis 6, Giles Mebane 4, scattering dr. Pitchford introduced a bill concerning private acts porations. [This bill provides that all persons may be authorized to obtain a private set of incorpo according to the provisions of chapter 26, sec. 14 are for the passage of said act, shall be required to

and a receipt of said payment shall accompany every r Shober introduced a bill concerning indictments in ommittee on the judiciary.
ssage from the house proposing to go forthwith into action of one trustee for the university of North

leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Garner and On motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, the senate adurned until Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

house was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. rayer by the Rev. H. T. Hudson of the Methdist Church no journal of yesterday was read and approved. Marler presented a petition from citizens of Mitchell

ty, relative to the location of the county seat of said In engrossed bill in relation to constables and other ofpassed second and third readings. [Requires conand other officers collecting moneys on judgments

v justices of the peace, to credit such judgments amount paid at the time of payment, signing such and after some discussion was referred again for

r. Smith of Hertford, by leave, a bill improving the of exidence. [Admits persons to give testimony in on cases.] Ordered to be printed. Referred to the Allison, a bill to incorporate Stokes Lodge, No. 32,

ree and Accepted Masons in the town of Concord. Craige, a bill to incorporate Mystic Tie Lodge, No Masons, in the town of Marion. Holmes, a bill to incorporate Union Mining Comin Rowan county. Logan, a bill to authorize Geo. M. Green, late sher-

Cleaveland county, to collect arrears of taxes. . Cowan, a bill to repeal so much of the "stay law" a res executors to give security. ir. Holderby, from the committee on the bill to consol

the offices of comptroller and auditor of public acints, submitted a report recommending that the senate cur in the amendment of the house of commons, strikat that part of the bill which allows the comptroller

CALENDAR RESUMED. ill to incorporate the Bladen land company, and

nty of Rockingham, passed second and third reading. bill to incorporate the Rudisill Gold Mining Company sion to prepare a digest of the public laws of the State, claid on the table.

engrossed resolution to furnish clerks, not hitherte ied, with copies of the Revised Code, passed second

On finotion of Mr. Craige, a message was sent to the control of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned Mr. Marler with the resignation of Mr. Lenoir.

Mr. Marler withdrew from nomination the name of Mr Mr. Waugh withdrew the name of John M. Cloud,

and other hve stock with intent to steal them," (reported on the commission appointed to prepare a code for the accument of freedmen) was put on its second reading. Feding the consideration of this bill, the senate, by mes-

The house having voted resumed the pending busi- North Carolina. Referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Faircloth moved to amend the bill by striking out

bill passed its 2nd reading.

"A bill to prevent wilful trespasses on lands and stealing any kind of property therefrom," passed 2nd reading.

Bill to a Bil

A bill to punish vagrancy," was put on its 2nd reading. Sundry amendments were offered, pending the consideration of which, the bill was referred to the judiciary committee, together with the remaining bills on the subject of freedmen.

Resolution accepting a donation or public lands under an act of congress.

The bill to amend chapt. 33 of the Rivised Code came up on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Wilson was laid on the table. The committee that superintended the election of a councillor of state reported the election of Mr. R. F. Simonton.

The bill to extend the time to widows to enter their disciplor of state reported the election of Mr. R. F. Simonton.

passed its second reading.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

The house then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Mon-[In reporting the amendment on yesterday to "the bills concerning Negroes, Indians and persons of color." The reporter stated that:

Mr. Faircloth's amendment was further amended, on

motion of Mr. Phillips by adding at its close the following words: "Excepting, however, from the operation of this provision all cases where a marriage shall have taken place subsequently to the 26th day of April A. D. 1865, according to the forms of law; provided further, that all such persons shall have heretofore lived together."

In this he was mistaken. This amendment was intendsenate of the senate of

Monday, Feb 12th, 1866. Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian

Mr. Winstead from the committee on the subject, re-

WHAT PUBLIC DEBTS ARE VALID AND NOT VALID. By Mr. Bynum from the committee on finance, reported

a special report in obedience to a resolution instructing the committee to ascertain what portion of the public debt was incurred in aid of the late rebellion and for other purposes, with the following preamble and resolutions which they recommended to be adopted. (The report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.) The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, the convention, by an ordinance ratified the 19th October, 1865, declared and ordained that all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state in aid of the late rebellion, are void, and no general assembly of the state shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same;
And whereas, by the 1st section of the same ordinance.

it is declared and ordained that it shall be the duty of the general assembly of the state, as soon as practicable, to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state otherwise than in aid of the And whereas, before providing for the payment of the

debts and obligations of the state are void, and what are ers. Cowles, Gorrell, Harris of Franklin, Harris of not void, under the said ordinance, 1. Resolved, therefore, That all the debts and obligations, created or incurred by the State of North Carolina, by the issue of bends, (except certain rail road bonds hereinafter

named,) treasnry notes, and loans from the bonds and individuals, between the 20th day of May, 1861, at d the 1st day of May, 1865, and now outstanding to the amount of 16,596,485, as fully set fourth in the treasurer's report to the convention of 1865, be, and the same are hereby de lared to be void under the said ordinance.

II. Resolved, That all debts and obligations, created or incurred by the state, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, for military clothing, arms

and munitions of war, transportation, pay, salaries and wages of officers, agents and employees, in the military service of the state, be and the same are hereby declared o be void under the said ordinance. III. Resolved, That all the debts and obligations of the to incorporate the town of high Tonk, alreading. Bill to incorporate the Tucka-de Company, passed third reading. Bill to 1861, and consisting of bonds to the amount of \$9,749,500, and the coupons due thereon, not having been incurred in the coupons due thereon are declared to be

valid, and the faith of the state is pledged to their payment, by the said ordinance. road purposes, since the 20th of May, 1861, to wit: for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford rail road, \$950,000; for the Chatham rail road, \$249,000; for the Western rail judiciary committee. Bill to prevent the sale road, \$200,000; for the Western North Carolina rail road, \$220,000, are debts and obligations of the state, incurred

> V. Resolved, That the unpaid salaries and arrearges of salaries and fees of the civil officers of the state, which oc-865, an obligation of the state, incurred not in aid of the VI. Resolved, That the debts and obligations of all counties, towns and other corporations of the state, created or incurred between the 20th May, 1861, and the 1st lay of May, 1855, so far as they may be made the subject of claim against the state, be and they are declared to be

Mr. Gash introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire vato the propriety of so alter-ing the rules of evidence, so as to allow both plaintiffs and lefendants to testify. The resolution was adopted.

oid under the said ordinance.

PUBLIC COMPTROLLER. The senate concurred in the amendments of the house to the bill in reference to the public comptroller. [The oill, as passed, allows the comptroller \$1500 per annum. DEED OF TRUSTS, &c.

The engrossed bill to repeal the 12th section of the "stay law" passed in 1861. [The section in question enacts that udgments conferred to secure debts, shall be void as to reditors, unless it is expressly declared therein that the proceeds of sale thereunder shall be appropriated to the payment of all debts and liabilities of the

gagor, equally pro rata.]
Messrs. Howard, McKoy and Wilson advocated the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Morehead, Covington and By On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of ayes 21, noes 15. Mr. Howard demanded the ayes and noes. The Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Covington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday, Feb. 12. The house was called to order at 10 o clock, A. M.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Dickey introduced "a bill to renew the charter of the Hiwassee Turnpike." Mr. Farrow, "a bulto appoint a board of commissioners of navigation." Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

ON CALENDAR. "A bill to authorize the construction of a toll bridge over the Catawba river, near Rock Island factory" passed second reading.
"A bill to incorporate the Bladen land company;" a bill to amend the charter of the town of Graham; a bill to in-

corporate the Rudisill gold mining company, and an engrossed resolution to furnish clerks, not heretofore supplied, with copies of the revised code, passed their fina readings.
On motion of Mr. Thigpen, a message was sent to the senate, proposing that the two houses proceed forthwith to the election of one trustee of the university.

Mr. Murrill (by leave) introduced "a bill to amend the charter of the town of Jacksonville, Onslow county." The rules were suspended. The bill was amended on its se

cond reading, on motion of Mr. Everett, by providing that in the election for commissioners of said town, the commissioner who received the highest number of votes, shall be the mayor of the town. The bill as amended passed its econd and third readings.

Messages were received from the senate refusing to con

cur in house amendment to the "bill to furnish clerks not heretofore supplied with copies of the revised code," and asking the appointment of a committee of conference; also refusing concurrence in the proposition to proceed forthwith to elect one trustee for the university. An engrossed bill to prohibit the sale of spiritnou

iquors in the town of Salem, had its first reading.

The house concurred in Senate amendments to the bill to amend the charter of the Tuckasegee and Keowe Turnpike Company; and also in the proposition (above) to Mr. Allison presented the resignation of Messrs. A. D. McLean, A. H. Davis, R. W. Allison and W. W. Wheeler,

Directors of the Insane Asylum. The letter of resignation vas transmitted to the senate. Leave of absence was granted Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford. Mr. Jenkins of Warren, (by leave) introduced "a bill concerning assignments. Ordered to be printed and re-

erred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. McAden, from the joint select committee on salaries reported "a bill to regulate salaries and fees. Read first time and ordered to be printed. mr. Davis, of Carteret, (by leave) a bill to amend the charter of the town of Beaufort. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution in favor of Drury King, passed second read-Peace of Randolph county, praying a repeal of so much of the ordinance of the State convention, entitled, "Revenue" as requires sheriffs to pay fines, forfeitures, etc., into the public treasury. Referred to the finance committee.

The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cobb, of the Baptist church. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. A message from the house transmitting the following bills, resolutions, &c., which were read and disposed of which was filed.

as follows, viz:
A petition from the justices of the peace of Randolph Senate concurred in the amendment to incorporate the its engrossment.

Tuckassege and Keowee Turnpike Company.

The resignations of A. D. McLean, R. W. Allison, This amendment was rejected after discussion and the Wheeler and A. H. Davis, directors of the Lunatic Asylum, Bill to alter the county line between Mitchell and Yancey

Bill to incorporate the Leaksville Male Academy.
Resolution accepting a donation of public lands under The bill to extend the time to widows to enter their dis-

Message from the house transmitting a communi-num, the rules were supended and the bill placed on its cation from his Excellency the Governor, relating to a corthird reading. respondence in regard to furnishing artificial limbs, for our disabled soldiers, also a communication from the public treasurer relative to place of deposit of the state funds, which was referred to the committee on finance, also transmitting the resignation of Mr. J. Kcener, a di-

Milmington

rector of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. McCoy, of Sampson, announced the death of Isaac N. Sander, Senator from Onslow, in this city. Mr. Mc-

MR. SPEAKER:-The melancholy announcement to the senate of the death of Isaac Newton Sanders, the Senator Mr. Latham, from the committee on Conference to whom ed as an amendment to one offered by Mr. Smith of Hert-from Onslow, fills the senate with gloom. To-day we miss were referred the disagreement of the senate from the ford, but was neither finished nor offered. It was copied knew him now know him no more. Enjoying the confidence and esteem of his constituency, who have delighted to honor him as a man and a friend in the double capacity of a member of the constitutional convention, and at the same time, as senator to the state legislature, makes his loss to them grevious and irreparable. Faithful to their interests, loving his whole state with earnest devotion, he is a loss to his constituency, to the senate and to his state. His cheerful smile no longer greets us, his frie ported a resolution appropriating eight thousand dollars no looger are heard, for his voice is hushed in death, and for the repairing and refitting of the residence of the govwe have in him one more example of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. His sudden death startles us all, for, but last week, he mingled with us, and who could say but his chances for life were as promising as ours? Yet the destroyer had marked him for his own, and, to-day, he lies cold in death. With him life's fitful fever is over. He heeds not the toils and cares of this life, but has gone to that bourne, from whence no traveler returns. Death, though unwelcome, is not an unusual visitor to this body. My own county has lost one of its valned citizens, in the death of my honored predecessor, the sentative. Her Hanrahan is no more. And, to-day, another s added to North Carolina's honored dead in the perso of Isaac Newton Sanders.' Tis meet to mourn over our departed dead, to revere their memories, and call up from memory's dreary waste those pleasant episodes in life which come up to us as green spots on life's past dull page, like oases in the desert, to the pilgrim toiling through

Let us all remember the virtues of our departed brother, so nators, and may the charge never be brought against us, that "they have found their deepest graves in our short memories." Let it not be said, that "thus man passeth away, his name perishes from record and recollection, his history is but as a tale that is told and his very monument becomes a ruin." To revere the memory of the dead, and pay to our departed ones respect, honor and nomage has ever been one of the time-honored customs of all lands and climes. 'Tis but an evidence of the cut those privileges delighted in by the statesman, the philosopher and the sage, and comes down to us hallowed by the growth of ages. Why is this? It can be no idle cer-emony—no unmeaning mockery,—indulged in by our bravest, our wisest and our best; sanctioned by the good right. May it not be an incentive to the living, to leave some record that the eulogist would proudly tell to thos who may survive and point out to others as an example worthy of imitation. This indeed would be proper and a sufficient cause for its perpetuation, and worthy of the imitation of the cultivated and refined christian. May we all by it be admonished to "Fear God and keep his commandments," and may we be taught that "this is the whole duty of man," and that the time will come sooner or later "when desire shall fail because man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets, or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken. or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the whee broken at the cistern. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who

Calm be his rest in his cold dwelling, sweet be the re pose of his grave and bright his resurrection. For, indeed, in the beautiful language of another: "It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our for a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingwhich leap like angels from the temples of our hearts ar stars, which hold their festivals around the midnight throne, age set beyond the grasp of our limited faculties and are forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright form beauty are presented to our imaginations and then taken away, leaving our affections with their thousand stream to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts." "Man was born for a higher destiny than that of earth There is a realm where the rainbow never fades-where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and those bright forms stay in our

Mr. McCoy offered the following preamble and resolu to which all that is mortal must bow in humble submis sion, Isaac Newton Sanders, a member of this body, from the county of Onslow, has been suddenly cut down in the

midst of his usefulness; therefore,

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the our heart-felt sympathies are hereby tendered to the af-ilicted family of the deceased in their sad bereavement and may He who has promised to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, temper the affliction to the saddened hearts Resolved. That in the death of Isaac Newton Sanders his body has lost a valuable and industrious member, and the State a useful and patriotic citizen. family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Morehead seconded the resolution, and followed a few feeling and appropriate remarks. The occasion was indeed solemn and impressive. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the senate adjourned until to

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1866. The house was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. N. B. Cobb of the Baptist Church Journal of vesterday was read and approved. Mr. Webb presented a petition from sundry magistrate of Orange county, praying the enactment of a law allowing compensation to Justices of the Peace for their services.

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Griev Mr. Blythe introduced a resolution that henceforth the

house of commons hold evening sessions, commencing at 7 o'clock. Lies over one day under rule. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. Mr. McNair introduced a bill for the relief of executors administrators, trustees, guardians, and other persons

cting in a juduciary capacity.

Mr. Waugh, a bill for the relief of Wm. Haymore, sherif Mr. Baxter presented the resignation of Joseph Keener,

Esq., as a director of the asylum for the insane. Sent ernor, in response to an inquiry as to the usefulness of ar-tificial arms, and the steps taken to supply artificial limbs to maimed soldiers under a resolution passed by this gen orresponded with a number of manufacturers of artificial information he had received, he was of opinion that the artificial arm was ornamental rather than useful. The message was accompanied by a letter from a North Carolinian engaged in the manufacture of artificial legs in Washington City, setting forth the merits of "the Jewett leg." and suggesting the advisability of purchasing the right of said patent for the state of North Carolina. Another message from His Excellency, transmitted a

ommunication from the public treasurer in relation to the custody of the public funds. These messages were sent to the senate. ON CALENDAR. A bill to authorize the transfer of registered bonds the state to bearer. Passed second reading.

Mr. Murrill rose to discharge a painful duty, in anno oing to the house the death of his colleague, Mr. Isaac N Sanders, Senator from Onslow. He briefly sketched Mr Sanders' political career and paid a feeling and appropri

ate tribute to his memory.

Mr. Manly said he had frequently visited Onslow county and formed there many warm and lasting attachments He had known the deceased well from youth. He had known his highly respectable family before him. He had been greatly shocked by the melancholy announcement this morning, and could only commend Mr. Sanders to the kindly recollection of his fellow members, as an intel ligent, honest, amiable man—a man of sterling integrity and patriotic impulses. In respect to the memory of the deceased, the moved that the house adjourn until ter 'clock to morrow. The house adjourned accordingly.

SENATE. Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1866.
Mr. Leitch of Robeson, gave notice that the senator
from Davidson (Mr. Leach) had been for several days and still was detained from his seat by severe illness in h

Mr. Shober introduced a bill to amend an act, entitled An Act to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury

doing the consideration of this bill, the senate, by mestar, announced concarrence in the proposition to elect the convention revenue law which requires the sheriffs to the convention revenue law which requires the sheriffs to the convention revenue law which requires the sheriffs to pay fines, forfeitures and taxes, into the public treasury of husbands, was amended so as not to include those estates the convention revenue law of the requirements of the requirements of the requirements of the convention revenue law which requires the sheriffs to the convention revenue law which requires the sheriffs to pay fines, forfeitures and taxes, into the public treasury of husbands, was amended so as not to include those estates when the requirements of the requirem enter their dissent to the last will and testament of their husbands, was amended so as not to include those estates where the real estate has already been sold, and passed to STATE DEBT.

> An engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the state debt contracted before the war, was laid on the ta-Mr. Gash's bill to secure taxes on spirituous liquors, was laid on the table, to await the revenue bill, from the

TAX ON PISTOLS. Mr. Gash's bill to tax pistols, passed its second reading. HIGH SHOAL RAILROAD.

third reading.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, offered the following proviso:

"Provided, That said road shall be the same guage as that of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad," which was adopted, and the bill passed. (The charter is for a railroad from the High Shoal Ironworks to A large number of bills were referred, or temporarily disposed of, which will be noticed as they come up for ac-

Mr. McKoy introduced a resolution, providing for a writ of election to issue to the sheriff of Onslow, to fill the va-cancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Sanders, the said election to be held on the first Thursday of March, (1st day of March, 1866,) which was adopted. The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14th, 1866. The house was called to order at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Mr. speaker Phillips in the chair The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Waugh, for the joint select committee, reported the bill to consolidate the acts in relation to the courts," recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution in relation to the relief of administrators, executors, guardians and trus federate bonds. Requests inquiry by the committee on the judiciary. Adopted. Mr. Ferrell a resolution in favor of Charles Knester &

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Cowan introduced a bill to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Trull, a bill to authorize Culpepper Austin, sheriff of Union county, to collect arrears of taxe Mr. Webb, a bill to incorporate the trustees of "Little River Select School" in the county of Orange.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The resolution introduced by Mr. Blythe on yesterday, that the house of commons hold evening sessions daily, meeting at seven o'clock, P. M., was rejected.

SALARIES AND FEES. The bill to regulate salaries and fees, was put on its second reading. [The bill as reported from the joint select committee on salaries and fees, fixes the salaries of public officers as follows: The governor of the state, four thousands dollars;

counsellor of state, six dollars per day for every day he may attend on public business, and twenty cents for every mile he may travel to and from the capitol on public business; the judges of the supreme and superior courts, twenty-five hundred dollars, and for every extra term of the superior court which a judge may hold, one hundred dollars, and that one week shall constitute a term; public treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars; chief clerk of the treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars; secretary of state, one thousand deilars and fees, and fees allowed in chap-ter 102, revised code. Private secretary of the governor, one thousand dollars, and double the fees allowed in chap ter 105, revised code; attorney general, one hundred dol lars for his attendance on each regular term of the su preme court, and thirty dollars for each term of the superior court of any county he shall attend, and fifty per code: each solicitor of the state, thirty dollars for every term of the superior court he shall attend, and fifty per cent, in addition to fees allowed in chapter 102, revised code; reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, one thousand dollars, and fees allowed in chapter 102, revised

Mr. McNair opposed the bill, deeming any increase of the salaries of public officers, at the present time impoli-tic and unnecessary. It appeared to be intended merely, or mainly to benefit public officers resident in the city of

Mr. Henry opposed the bill as unequal in its provisions. Mr. Blackmer moved to amend the bill by fixing the salary of private secretary of the governor at \$1,800 per an Mr. Baxter offered al substitute for the bill-fixing the

covernor's salary at \$4,000, leaving the other salaries a Mr. Hoke was in favor of reducing the salaries of the governor and judges proposed in the bill, deeming the former salaries adequate.

Mr. Dargan addressed the house in favor of the bill.

The question recurring on the substitute proposed by Mr. Baxter, it was rejected. The question then recurred upon the amendment pro posed by Mr. Blackmer, increasing the salary of private ecretary to \$1.800. Mr. Rayner opposed the bill. He was willing that the

salaries of judges of the superior courts should be increased to \$2,500 per annum, but thought the other salaries should remain as they are.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 3; nays 95 Mr. Hoke moved to amend the bill by fixing the Gover-nor's salary at \$3,000 instead of \$4,000. Adopted—yeas

provision fixing the pur diem of members of the legislature at \$3 and their mileage at 10 cents a mile. Mr. Blackmer moved to amend the amendment by substituting \$1 per diem for members of the legislature instead of \$3. Rejected. The question recurring on Mr. McAden's amendment Mr. Dargan moved to amend by adding the following proviso: "Provided that those members of the general assem-

bly who have overdrawn at these reduced rates shall have inety days in which to refund. Mr. Farrow moved an indefinite postponement of the oill. Not agreed to. Mr. Dargan's amendment to the amendment was re-Mr. Murphy moved to amend the amendment by substi-tuting \$5 per diem in lieu of \$3. Not agreed to. Mr. Mc-

The following amendment offered by Mr. Smith of Hert-ford, was adopted. "The councillors of State shall receive the same compensation which is allowed to a member of the general assembly, for every day he may attend on pub from the city Raleigh on public business.' Mr. Rayner moved to amend by striking out that provis-ion of the bill to allow judges of the superior courts \$100

Aden's smendment was then rejected.

extra compensation for holding extra terms of court. -Mr. Hoke moved to amend by fixing the salary of judges of the superior courts at \$2,250.

Mr. Caldwell moved to amend the amendment by fix-

ing the salary of judges of the superior courts at \$100 for each term they may hold, one week constituting a term Rejected.
The question recurring on the amendment it was re Mr. McNair moved to strike out "\$2,500" as the salary

of the public treasuer, and substitute \$2000. Adopted veas 52; navs 39. moved to amend by substituting \$1,000 for \$1,500 as the salary of chief clerk of the treasurer .-Adopted.

Mr. Marler moved to amend by substituting \$1,500 for Rejected. \$1,000 as a salary of the secretary of state. Rejected.
Mr. Jenkins of Warren, moved to amend by substituting

\$500 instead of \$1,000 as salary of private secretary to governor. Adopted. Mr. Rayner moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision allowing the governor's private secretary double

attorney general and solicitors, by striking out \$30 for each court they attend, and substitute \$20. Adopted. Mr. Dickey moved to amend by striking out the propose addition of "fifty per cent" to the fees of attorney general and solicitors. Mr. Dickey withdrew this amendment and Mr. Marle

Mr. Rayner moved to strike out reporter. Adopted.
Mr. Rayner moved to strike out the last clause of the bill giving a salary of \$500 to the governor's messenger.
Mr. Smith, of Hertford, moved to amend that part of the bill which relates to solicitors, by providing "that in cases of acquital by the jury, the fees which would have been respectively taxed on conviction against the defendence. been respectively taxed on conviction against the defend-ant, shall be paid by the county to such solicitor." Pending a further consideration of the bill and amend-

ents, the house adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock [The reporter omitted inadvertently on yesterday to state Mr. Holderby introduced a resolution authorising the public treasurer to pay the traveling expenses to and from Raleigh, and their places of residence, of disabled soldiers applying for artificial limbs. The resolution was referred to the finance committee.]

We call upon the people to give expression to their sentiments in popular assemblages, every where throughout the north. As the south is with held from the political arena, and forbidden to lift a voice in its behalf in the national congress, let the masses of the north become the champions of their cause, which, after all, is the common cause that all patriots must vindicate for their own welfare and their country's safety. There should be in every city, town and village an organized movement in opposition to the radical intrigues. southern representation in congress. The President has said that he is willing to trust to the peo- steal."

Engrossed bill to charter the High Shoal railroad Company, passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. By. the effect of his language on the country.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Why we Support President Johnson-Pro-Slavery

Iournal.

In respect to the following views, so well and conscientiously expressed, we may say that sentiments of like character are sinking deep into the hearts of thoughtful people, and the day is not now distant when earnest thoughts will have their appropriate act in a spontaneous movement of the pothetically, equal in rights, in immunities, and in ople in support of the president, his policy, his administration, singly and alone considered, without respect to past traditions, platforms, or names. A Johnson party may be formed that will make the issue direct before the people, whether radical destructiveness is to prevail or the reign of "Union,

now and forever, one and inseparable. From the Cincinnati Times (Republican.) We support him because he is from the people is most essentially one of the people in sympathy and philosophy; while the radicals are above the people, and look exclusively to the interest of

speculators and monopolists. We support him because for twenty years he has been the champion of the laboring classes, and can be relied upon in respect to the many great ques tions in which they are now deeply concerned while the radicals are his antipodes on this sub-

ject, except in respect to the negroes. We support him because he is exposed to the concentration of power in the federal government; while the radicals are aiming to constitutional rights of the States, ments to the constitution and by nampation—a policy that will prove more dangerous to the republic than slavery itself.

We sustain him because he believes the world is governed too much-especially too much in the interest of the few at the expense of the manyand that the sole function of a free government is to protect the people in the enjoyment of their natural rights, in making an honest living, and oursuing their happiness; while the radicals hold that government may sweap over the whole realm of human relations, and in every conceivable way in which the influential shall suggest, may restrict the privileges and hamper the industry of the masses by special privileges to the few, and by such a complicated system of indirection that the common people may not perceive how they are plundered

We sustain him because he is opposed to drawng the interest on, and the principal of, the war debt out of the soldier class, but is in favor of levying it upon the surplus income and surplus frauded the rebels into submission, and have rewealth of the country; while the radicals seem de- solved to force them into a retraction of it. termined to so adjust our revenue system, and keep it so adjusted, that the soldier class shall pay fully seven-tenths of both the interest and the principal, as well as the ordinary expenses of the govern-

the loyal people of the north in respect to unlimi- was on the faith of the following that our loys ted suffrage to those who were yesterday slaves, mies were raised. Those who now seek a subve life is but a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float for a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingtor a moment upon its waves and the moment u strife than that through which we have just pas- Resolved, That this war is not prosecuted

he will take the people's part in the currency question. We pronounce without the under which the few grasp so much of the people's wealth and keep the laboring classes poor indeed.

An Eloquent Denunciation of Thad, Stephens. Mr. Delano, of Ohio, is a republican. He is surrounded by colleagues of the radical stamp. Yet he has had the manliness to denounce, from his place in congress, the mad schemes of these

will afford the reader an idea of their nature : key-note of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens,) that the property of ten millions of peoposed of in part payment of the national debt, for crease the pensions of those who had suffered in nations of the earth if we should adopt so uncivildead states and conquered provinces. The man who put forth that theory was not wanting in intellect sufficiently clear to apprehend the inhumanity of the proposition in all its logical and ne-Alva blush for his timidity, and admit that he was malevolence. American Congress."

THE THIEF'S PLEA.—"Well, sig. said a police magistrate to a prisoner charged the stealing, "it appears to me that I've seen you before. Your face looks very familiar. Have nu been here before?"

"Yes, sir." "How many times?" "Not over a dozen." "Ah! you old rogue, I thought so. Waren't you pefore me once for stealing a shawl?"

"Yes, sir." "And a watch ?" "I remember something about it." "And a breast-pin?" "I should'nt be surprised."

"And a number of pairs of boots?" "I do recollect that time ' "And some piecies of silk from a linen-draper's I am not mistaken? "Well, you ain't."

"And an old gentleman's portmanteau?" "That's so, your worship. "And on one occasion a barrel of ale?" "Only once." "And about a year ago a horse and cart ?"

'Ouite likely.' "And here you are up for stealing sugar this ime. What excuse have you?" "A very good one, your worship." "What one? Necessity?" "Not exactly."

"Then what ?"

"Your own advice." "My advice? How dare you? You've been separation is a concession to a vulgar and here so many times you've got familiar and grown man prejudice, a relic of pro-slavery hatred, and "I say I acted upon your advice, and I stick t

depend upon their co-operation and support.

New York News.

The partisans of the majority in Congress have been startled by the words of Mr. Johnson, as by a peal of thunder. They have become alarmed. In their anxiety to temporize, they seek to break the effect of his language on the country.

The partisans of the majority in Congress have been startled by the words of Mr. Johnson, as by take care you don't stick to business again too close hereafter, or you may find you've overworked yourself, and I shall have to send you to a hospital."

The partisans of the majority in Congress have been startled by the words of Mr. Johnson, as by take care you don't stick to business again too close hereafter, or you may find you've overworked yourself, and I shall have to send you to a hospital."

Entistied with an equal gathery to themselves.

White people are.

Relief for Mrs. Davis.—Governor Jenkirs, of Georgia, has appealed to the ladies of Milledge-ville in behalf of the fund for Mrs. Jefferson I savis, and recommends that the legislators, ministers of the gospel and others, all go to work and traise pital."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

All Obituaries and private publications of every arac

tor, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private charac-

ter, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

From the National Intelligencer. 1 To the Sovereign People.

We cannot doubt that it has now become our duty as journalists, claiming the public good as our cherished object, to invoke the testimony from every loyal man that the war has ceased, the has been restored, the time has come when the states must be practically, as they have always been hy-

overeign dignity. Either this is so, or it is not. If so, the reusal of congress to admit members elect from a part of the common union is revolutionary. The ple is one of fearful promise. The practical orm of the question is, as to the qualifications for seats of the individual members elect. Adverse reports upon their credentials have not been made reports have been made. There is, by a majority, mere non-action on the subject. After long hesitation, the clerk of the house had declined to enrol those members elect. Thus, the ministerial act of an inferior officer—doubtless, in this instance, conscientiously done-has had the practical effect (by giving opportunity to a party organization unknown to the organic law to refuse to exercise legislative functions upon a certain and

vital matter) to suspend the constitution of the con-Is this not a fearful precedent to set? The slerk of any future congress may refuse to enro names of the adverse party, without regard to heir sectional locality, and his party might, upo sembling, organize the house and delay action on claims to seats, of which they might not deny the validity. What would that be called? and what is the present case else? The truth is plain, and it ought to be head

Everybody knows it. To deny it is to dish the mind which contrives the subterfuge of i sent. We talk now not at the argumentation but to the conscience of every reader. And what is that truth? It is this: The Republic is restored in whole, and in every part. And what is the republic ? A union of states in which all that they have not give up to the nation

they have reserved to themselves, and what hey

have given up to the nation is specified in the constitution, and is to be exercised by equal delegates from all the states subject to its jurisdiction. But if men have the audacity to say that the civil war is not over, then when is it to be over ? Are we in the midst of a civil struggle now. I so, proclaim to the world that the overthrow of the rebel armies, the abolition of slavery, and the general amnesty conclude nothing, obligate nothing, end nothing, effect nothing; that we have deus confess that in every syllable of the following heartfelt pledge of the loyal people of the United States, made almost unanimously by congress two days after the battle of Bull Run, on the 28 July, 1861, and solemnized by every drop of loyal We support him because he is not disposed to blood ever shed since, we were recording the tra-leap high and dry over the public sentiment of vest and most stupendous falsehood of history. It

sed; while the radicals are not satisfied with suf- our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any frage to this class as far as they can read and write purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose or have served in the army, but must bring them of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or all at once, notwithstanding they outnumber the established institutions of those states, but to dewhites in two, and probably three states, and in fend and maintain the supremacy of the constituspite of the fact that it will require an army of tion and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and three hundred thousand men, and a perpetual des- to preserve the union with all the dignity, equality. potism, to preserve the peace through seven hun- and rights of the several states unimpaired that dred and twenty-five thousand square miles of ter- as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Is that resolution loyal or disloyal now?—that is tion, and the payment of the public debt within hesitation our opinion that no man is loyal who ten years, while the radicals are opposed to the denies the apposite, conclusive, and contributing best currency, in favor of speedy contraction, and, application of the doctrine of these resolutions in short, of a system of expansion and collapse, now and here. We think they are a perfect test. We hope the people will open their eyes.

The scenes of 1861 in congress are being now re-enacted in all their substantial elements of revolution, of disunion, of treason. The old rebellion is suppressed and the new rebellion is in progress. It is only the difference of circumstances that makes the difference of consequences. The majority in congress are carrying on an essentially revolutionary scheme. And the object is like that agitators. The following sketch of his remarks of their predecessors in conspiracy and treason. It is to preserve power. For this object the sces-"Some months ago he had heard sounded the sionists undertook to southernize the sorth against an accomplished event, and adaps the constitution by a violent reform to their own secple should be subject to confiscation and distion. For the self-same object the disunionists now in congress undertake, against an accomthe location of the emancipated race, and to in- plished event and one of the greatest in history, by denationalizing the south, to deliberately dethe late war. He was shocked at the enunciation stroy the rescued union, abolish the social comof that universal scheme of plunder, and he felt as pact, defy the laws of nature, and revive the abomif America would lose her reputation before the inable abasement of a feudalism which pershed under the curse of Heaven three hundred ized a policy. But it was based on the theory of ago. This, from the lust for power in a few lands -just as the few artful and arrogant traits of

1861 did for the sake of power. But there must soon come to pass a notable difference. The desperate secessionists were alle to cessary consequences. The Duke of Alva execu- induce their people to follow them, and war reted the decress of a bigoted master with fire and sulted. The present revolutionary combination, sword in the Netherlands, but this gigantic scheme defiant and desperate as it is, cannot command of plundering the South would make the ghost of their people, and hence their extreme and reckless

not a robber or murderer fit to be respected in We implore the people to realize for themselves America. He referred to Cromwell's invasion of that the solemnly declared pledge made by every Ireland, and the devastation of that country, but one of them, through congress, in 1861, is Heing those examples of waste, savagery, and desolation, repudiated by their party leaders, and a conspirafaded into insignificance before that extensive cy is on foot for the subversion of the republic scheme of plunder proposed by a member of the and the establishment of a grim and mone rous military despotism instead. Do you doubt is fellow-citizens of the union? The south is kept down as a fulcrum. But the iron lever is coming with crushing force upon your own breasts, and you must rise and indignantly demand that a restored union shall not be subverted, or the will pass forever from your still sovereign hands.

Let the people hold meetings in every hamlet in the north and west, with Andrew Johnson, the resolution of 1861, and the union as the only party platform, and rebuke with disgust every suggestion of sectional malice or ruinous fanaticism. We say to you, fellow-citizens, that your awful sacrifices and your splendid achievements are to be all in vain, and that speedily, if you do not put forth your powerful arm and smite your betrayers. Their scheme is to perpetuate their hold upon you by establishing themselves as a new and nighty slave power in the south, through the pretenge of negro suffrage; and thus entrenched, aided to the powerful name of universal freedom, they wal establish a remorseless and tremenduous enginery of oppression of the white people of the whole sountry, through a passive and brutal negro soldiery. The issue is between liberty and bondage—and bondage to a race of bondmen, through a few who are to control them. Men of the United States, are you for a union for freemen and a freedom for

We should like to know by whose authority "a colored gallery" is established in the senate chamber. The senate has just passed a till to make all men equal before the law; why dees it make them unequal in its own presence? inexcusable on any ground. We got rid of l'colored cars" in New York long ago. Is the United States senate to keep in the rear of this caste-rid-"To steal! Tell me when I advised you to den city on a question of color and race?—N. Y.

Tribune. ple the settlement of the great issues of the day; "Every time I've been brought before you, the let the people, with an emphasis that cannot be misunderstood, assure the President that he can and said, 'Go about your business!' and I did. I satisfied with an equal gallery to themselves.—

OUR EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The State of Business before the Logislature-The Intelligencer of the 14th. Public Debt and the Banks—The Negro and the Jury Box—Railroad Passengers to be Taxed—distinction of party, to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party and the proposed in volutionary measures of the Mr. City of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party and the proposed in volutionary measures of the Mr. Color in the United States senate, on the 20th January last. The subject under discussion was the freed-distinction of party to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of Wilmington —Outlines of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of the Bill introduction of party to endorse the position of the President of the Bill introduction of the Bill int Freedmen's Code—Revenue and Militia Bills—The "City of Wilmington" - Indines of the Bill introasa Citu. de., de.

be acted upon, members are beginning to get restless and already express desire to cud the session. A proposition has already been adopted in the house, proposing to raise a joint committee of party names will be suffered to frustrate the obvious of party names will be suffered to frustrate the obvious of party names will be suffered to frustrate the obvious of party names will be suffered to frustrate the obvious of party names will be suffered to frustrate the obvious of party names will be suffered to frustrate the obvious of party names will be suffered to frustrate the obvious of the name of the name of the name of the name of all previous party names of associations, simply to endorse Andrew Johnson. This move catalogue and the name of the name o the house, proposing to raise a joint committee desire of the conservative, but advanced adherents upon the question of adjournment, but the senate the President's exalted policy in our midst from a public the public the President's exalted policy in our midst from a public the public the

vet been done in reference to the public debt, and his course is such as to be called democratic or what.coupons now due, or in regard to the banks of the tify, after having been debated in the committee vorably reported upon, was referred to the judiciary committee, and is now on the calendar, with | Citizens of Wilmington, let us follow the examia favorable report also from that committee.

or the first of next week. The bill will propose February? to tax railroad passengers one-tenth of one cent per mile, as a new source of revenue.

Col. Cowan's bill to incorporate the inhabitants to be divided into four wards, as follows: The tion of a "new political party in North Carolina," which is north of the middle of Market street and Holden. year—the elections to be held on the Thursday nonsense and utterly untrue. Mayor not to exceed \$2,000.

of the wards shall hold office for the long and who for the short term. At this first election, the "refusal" thereon, then the act to be null and

This bill is now before the committee on corporations, and will doubtless be reported favorably fugees exist; and the expenses of these agents, of upon in a day or two, and the bill of course will pass refers itself to the voters of the citizens of Wilmington for ratification, they will be called upon at an early day to decide the important question in reference to their corporation government. The bill has been drawn with great care, and provides fully for all contingencies likely to arise.

The more we reflect upon the opinion expressed by the President upon the subject of reconhe should receive the cordial and unwavering sup-

by action are worthless. We know that he is doing all that he can to defeat the indefensible and unpatriotic designs of an unscrupulous faction, to approve his reconstruction policy, and that they

to carry it to a successful conclusion? of this month resolutions to sustain the President waves of bloodened and ruin. Already they call passed the lower house. The next day they were acted upon in the Senate, and passed that bodyonly four members voting in the negative.

Let us then follow this example. Meetings are being called all over the country, says the National Intelligencer, to strengthen the President's hands. One has been called, or rather suggested to be held in Richmond on the 22d of this month. It other laurel to his imperishable crown of honor. strikes us a most fitting dedication of the day. -A day already sacred in the history of this country could not be more appropriately spent.

What say the citizens of Wilmington? What say en the arm of the "Executive authority for the seem to have been distasteful to our neighbor, be put immediately. This was opposed by Mr. Iredell, Mr. maintenance of constitutional right?" If you are, and he complains that we did not do him justice Davie, and others. Such however, was the tact of Mr. the South, we "are debarred representation in the commented upon, but this is out of the question, national congress—denied the opportunity for re- as it has been lost. We will, however, do the cuperation from the prostrating effects of civil next best thing and publish the article before us: strife—subjected to anxiety and suspense as regards our political future—provoked and discouraged by the taunts and menaces of the dominant party, and made to realize the humiliation, the degradation of a vassalage dependent upon the whims and caprices of an arrogant, exacting and unscru-

Meeting to Sustain the President.

The country is beginning to exhibit a determination to give a more substantial support to the President's reconstruction policy. Opinion is being embodied in action. Public meetings are being called, for the 22d of February, to give Mr. Johnson the comforting assurance that his course, as forshadowed in his interviews with the Doug
Meeting to Sustain the President.

The detailed evidence is entirely too formation. The detailed evidence is entirely too formation. The detailed evidence is entirely too formations for a weekly paper. When the trial showing the frightful effects of a bad atmosp voluntinous for a weekly paper. The cannot understand our proposition. The detailed evidence is entirely too voluntinous for a weekly paper. When the trial ing a Land Loan Association, is to enable them to borrow the gold or its equivalent upon which to bank. It is proposed to establish a National Bank out of the gold borrowed, and to put it precisely upon the same basis upon which all the national banks rest. Our cotemporary is supposed the trial will consume the whole of this specie basis. It would not, we presume, object to its equivalent. This is just what we propose. United States treasury, drawing the frightful effects of a bad atmosp voluntinous for a weekly paper.

A little girl was lately reproved for playing court, we believe, is held with open doors. It is supposed the trial will consume the whole of this and the greater part of the next week.

Johnson the comforting assurance that his course, specie basis. It would not, we presume, object to its equivalent. This is just what we propose. United States treasury, drawing the frightful effects of a bad atmosp voluntinous for a weekly paper.

A little girl was lately reproved for playing the frightful effects of a bad atmosp to court, we believe, is held with open doors. It is supposed the trial will consume the whole of this and the precisely paper.

A little girl was lately reproved for playing the frightful effects of a bad atmosp voluntinous for a weekly paper.

las, Montana and Virginia delegations, receives six per cent. interest payable in gold, is considered a gold the approbation and will command the cordial try by the radicals.

In evidence of the earnestness of this sentiment we copy the subjoined extract from the National

radical faction in congress. In New York, a movement is duced in the Legislature to incorporate Wilmington in progress, as we learn from the papers of that city, to the same cut, and a great demonstration is expected. In Washington, the dissatisfaction of moderate republicans, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1866.

Although all the important matters are yet to Although all the important matters are yet to meeting, regardless of all previous party names or asso-meeting, regardless of all previous party names or asso-meeting. Some one standing by ment of agents in every county where freedmen and re-

non the question of adjournment, but the senate expression. We commend the following timely and sensible remarks of a New York paper:

"There is one point to which the attention of sensible, "There is one point to which the attention of sensible, thinking, patriots men should be directed just now with freedmen have, yet been acted upon. The revenue and militia bills are unreported, and nothing has attaches himself, what party gives him support, whether The great danger is, that republicans will fail to support coupons now due, or in regard to the banks of the him for fear of being called democrats, and democrats for state. The bill giving the negro the right to tester of being ranked as republicans. This consideration should at once be abandoned. The policy of the President tends toward the salvation of a distracted country. of the whole house for nearly two weeks, and fawith the republicans or the Demograts to effect it.

ple and meet on the 22d of February, in mass Notwithstanding this, many members regard it meeting, and pledge ourselves to stand by him of the south believe that the war, instead of being for the doubtful as to its fate in that body. The general who has so emphatically pledged himself to upimpression, however, is that it will pass the comhold the best interests of the country, against all
Now, M1. President, I ask again, who fought the bat

There is some speculation among the newspaper of Wilmington, provides for a city government, press in this state, and out of it, about the formafirst to include that part of the city which is all growing out of the fact that Gen. T. L. Clingthe middle of Third street: The second, that part it is alledged has been frequently closeted with Mr.

west of the middle of Third street: The third, that Now, Mr. Clingman and Mr. Holden are both part which is south of the middle of Market street ambitious and aspiring men, neither "disposed to and west of the middle of Third street, and the lie in cold obstruction, and to rot," (although we fourth, that part which is south of the middle of have heard it profanely suggested that the ex-Market street and cast of the middle of Third provisional was "too dead to skin,") but that their street. There shall be a Mayor and eight Alder- intercourse has had any such object as the formamen, one-half of the Aldermen to be elected every tion of a new political party, we regard as simply

after the third Monday in December. The Mayor | We hope that they are better patriots, and men to hold office for one year. The salary of the of too much sagacity to desire or design, to "build publish in consequence of the suggestions it their greatness on their country's ruin." Party! throws out to our merchants, hoping it may inspire The chief executive officer shall be the Marshal. This is no time to be dabbling in the dirty pool of a stronger disposition upon their part to extend who shall be Chief of Police, head of the Fire De- party politics. The state is prostrate and bleed- the business they already enjoy, and to enlarge the from Liverpool [we think the 3rd inst.] partment, and collector of the city taxes, with ing at every pore, she loudly demands the curative area of country connected with us by ties of mupower to appoint a deputy to assist in collecting skill of her purest and ablest sons to restore her tual interest. We entirely agree with the writer, 1d. on other descriptions. The sales for the week reached taxes. The salary of the Marshal shall not exceed to health and happiness. Out! then, upon the in- when be declares, "I have long thought you Wil- 50,000 bales. Middling Orleans 184d. Sales on Friday of \$2,000, to be fixed by the board. The board may human wretches who would distract her councils mington people ought to have more intercourse appoint one or more assistant marshals and such and retard her restoration by this miserable gabble with northwestern Carolina." Merchants of Wilbales, the market closing quiet and steady.

The marshal to give bond. The board to appoint | Perhaps, we might more charitably account for intimate relations with you in the proper spirit. a clerk and treasurer, with a salary not to exceed the intercourse, recently had between these gentle- Increase your efforts to build up your town and That as soon as practicable after the rati- men. May it not be true, that Mr. Holden desires state, and be no longer "hewers of wood and fication of this act, and the giving of ten days no- to get rid of the Standard, and establish another drawers of water." But to the letter: tice, the sheriff of New Hanover shall hold an elec- paper in Washington City? If this be true, is it tion for Mayor and two Alderman for each of the not natural that General Clingman might desire of the city; the sheriff to decide, by to control a leading press, situated at the capital please find \$1, for which send the Wilmington Jour-

The telegraph in yesterday's paper brings to us the gratifying intelligence that President Johnson has vetoed the bill for enlarging the powers of the freedmen's bureau, upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. This bill proposed to establish an agent in every county where freedmen and recourse, were to be defrayed by the general government. This would have added several millions of dollars yearly to the national debt, and would have been obliged to be met by an additional increase of taxes to be levied upon the people. We of the south find difficulty enough now, in paying the taxes which are absolutely required to carry on the government, without any addition thereto, for the purposes of aiding false philanthrophy. If congress will let the negro alone, and confine itself to structing the union, the more anxious we are that able system of cultivation, and our people be restored to their former state of happiness. Too much legislation is a curse to a country. Presi-Are we doing it? Professions unaccompanied dent Johnson has once more given the south renewed assurances of his protecting care. He is continually proving, by his manly course, that the He is determined to be the president of the ing with the power of a supreme dictator over the conquered territories of the south. Freedom is not Would it not be well for the General Assembly of altogether dead unto us; it lives as long as he Maryland has already done this. On the seventh see the bright southern stars submerged in the him an usurper from a territory, not a free inde-pendent state of these United States. It is they convention, which met in the old borough of Hillswho would be usurpers in seizing upon the government, and running a mad career, until civil federal constitution: liberty perished, never more to rise. Let us call mass meetings all over our land, and the people, by

endorsing his conservative course, will add an-

Daily Journal, 21st inst.

We submitted the other day, a few remarks in the embodyment of the dignity and wisdom of reply to an article which appeared in the Raleigh North Carolina? Are you not willing to strength- | Sentinel, upon the subject of banking. These en the arm of the "Executive authority for the seem to have been distasteful to our neighbor, why procrastinate? Why lose in supineness the in the premises. We sincerely regret this, and precious moments? Let us rather be up and do- would gladly repair the evil by complying with ing, lest we lose by delay. Remember, citizens of the Sentinel's request, to publish the entire article REAL ESTATE BANK .- The Wilmington Journal seems to object to our proposition to raise a North Carolina Land ed, at the sea Loan Company, for the purpose of establishing a large five children.

National Bank. It says:
"Now we are not familiar enough with banking pr to give oracular advice, but it does seem to us, that all banks should be based upon a specie basis. Specie is the barometer, it is the standard of exchange of the world, There is no blinking that fact. All other standards are fictitious, whether national or state. The world recognises

we should be obliged to our cotemporary if it would

We should be obliged to our cotemporary if it would

From the notice it makes, its readers

the approbation and will command the cordial support of all patriots in the impending struggle which must very shortly be forced upon the country by the radicals.

basis or equal to it.

By the way, the more we reflect upon it, the more we are convinced of the feasibility and success of the plan: and as the whole state is deeply interested in this matter try by the radicals. Spiry.

We have been glaucing over a reply of senator Cow an of Penn., to Wilson of Massachusetts, delivered We observe with great pleasure, in our country exchan- in the United States senate, on the 20th January

> "I am not very much in the habit of relating incidents, but I will state one for the benefit of the said. " well, that may be, but they here not much

In continuation Mr. Cowan said

And a word now as to his course and mine upon this floor. I tell him to-day that he and his set were really—I do not say they intended it—the allies of the rebellion; they were its main support and strength; and when Jef-ferson Davis comes to make his dying confession, if I should chance to be at his elbow, I should want him, in that last moment, when the truth comes to be told, to tell who it was that gathered the whole south to a man around the standard of rebellion; who it was that down there infused the bitterness into that fight which charac-terized it from end to end; who it was that enabled that weak people to make such a tremendous struggle as that the world never saw the like of it, and I will tell you who he will say it was. He will tell you that when he started he had not half the people about him; he will tell you that the secessionists of the south who went into that re-bellion were not half of the people. Who, then, drove the other half to him? The self-same anti-slavery society that, when we had the cannon roaring and the sabre clash ing and the bayonet thrusting, and the work going on, could not keep its tongue, and must be making the people

mons, while the chahces in the senate are not so good.

The revenue bill will be reported the last of this

The revenue bill will be reported the last of this

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The revenue bill will be reported the last of this

The revenue bill will be reported the last of this

The revenue bill will be reported the last of this a meeting, for the objects set forth, for the 22d of the reported the last of this a meeting, for the constitution of the reported the reported the last of this a meeting. The revenue bill will be reported the last of this a meeting, for the constitution of the reported the last of this a meeting. The revenue bill will be reported the last of this a meeting, for the constitution of the reported the last of this are the reported the reported the last of this are the reported the reported the last of this are the reported the reported the last of this are the reported the reported the reported the last of this are the reported the reported the reported the last of this are the reported the reported the reported the reported the last of this are the reported the r ing out from under its shield and claiming the constitu-tution and the laws. But now, sir, now after the victory is achieved, after the battle is won, you will never meet a member of the anti-slavery society who has not this Hot spur on his back, carrying him out and pretending that he killed him. [Laughter.] And almost every one of them is saying, "If your father will do me any honor so; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. I look to be either earl or duke." That is the language of this party first to include that part of the city which is all growing out of the first to include that part of the city which is north of the middle of Market street and east of man has recently spent some time in Raleigh, and purge, and leave sack, and live cleanly as a no power of the purge, and leave sack, and live cleanly as a no power of the should do." But, Mr. President, instead of who promons they do not give us the same assurance that fat John did great, growing less, they are swollen to such enormone suppose they have acchieved that they are now well nigh to bursting. The honorable senator says they are going on ; ves, and let everybody get out of the road. That may for people who can be frightened; but that party ha not ben given to frightening anybody heretofore, that I am aware of. It is exceedingly fertile in abuse, it never undertakes to meet a man's argument except by ridicule weak man always uses against a stronger.

A Voice from the West.

The subjoined letter, which explains itself, we the House to-night, by 100 to 40. mington, meet this disposition to cultivate more

NEAR MOUNT AIRY, N. C., MESSES. ENGELHARD & PRICE-Gentlemen-Enclosed nal, weekly, to my address. I will try to remit you the balance of the year's subscription before the time for which I have paid expires. About Wilmington greenbacks may be abundant, but in the turnal districts, I assure you, they

hink I can get you some subscribers. I have long thought hat you Wilmington people ought to have more inter-ourse with northwestern Carolina. This is an opportune time for you to extend the circulation of your paper, and for your merchants to enlarge their trade with us. Will you make the effort? Let's try to build up our state, and not be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for Sumner, Stevens, Satan & Co. We are very poor now, but if all true sons of the Old North State will extend a helping hand to each other, we will not always remain so.

Respectfully, N

A Reminicence. We were pained to learn from the Raleigh Proress, that a large frame dwelling, belonging to Mrs. Frank Happood, situated a mile east of Raleigh, was burned down a few nights since. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. When we say we are pained to see the destruction of this mansion, it is not so much on account of the maits legitimate duties, there will be great hope that terial loss, although at this, or perhaps at any our lands will once more be worked under a profit- time, that may be a considerable item. But we were thinking of the historical associations con- from Fort Jackson, his whereabouts is unknown. nected with the original proprietor, Wilie Jones; of Dexter, the treasury agent at Mobile, has entrered suit revolutionary fame. The Jones family of Halifax, against several military gentlemen, laying his damages at were characterised by wealth, refinement, social prominence, and political distinction, and none more so than Wilie Jones, who for many years, rights of the states of the south were not entirely in fact until the period of his death, was the leader of overthrown in the downfall of their late confeder- the democratic party in North Carolina. He was the leader of his party in the convention which assemwhole country, not president of a part alone, rul- bled to deliberate upon the federal constitution in 46c. Sugar, Coffee and Naval Stores dull. Gold 371 pet. 1788, and which was at that time rejected. He was no premium. orator but rather a political strategist. We recollect | BALTIMORE, Feb. 20. - Flour heavy. Wheat dull. Corn Judge Daniel, late of the supreme court, once remar-North Carolina to assure Mr. Johnson that they holds the reins in his firm unyielding grasp. Let ked to us, while speaking of the prominent men of us stay his hands, and do all in our means to aid that convention, "one stamp of the foot, and one will render all the support they can, to enable him him in his struggle for constitutional rights against G-d d-n of Wilie Jones had more influence in the actions of the mad radicals, who would gladly the convention than the combined eloquence of Johnson, Iredell and Davie.

We turn to Wheeler and find upon page 188, h convention, which met in the old borough of Hillsborough, to deliberate upon the adoption of the

In politics as in war, strategy is often used. Wilie Jones. Judge Spencer, Bev. David Caldwell, General Joseph Mc-Dowell, and others, were leaders of the opposition, and conscious of their nurgerical strength, as well as of the intellectual powers of its eloquent and talented advocates Johnson, Iredell, Davie and others, they maintained sullen and portentous silence. They forced its friends to the unenviable position of imagining the grounds of oppo-sition, and then defending the constitution. The advan-

Johnson, then governor of the state,) lad before the convention an official copy of the constitution, with accompanying documents. Mr. Wilie Jones moved that the question upon the constitution be taken without debate, and Jones, that the learning of Iredell, the eloquence of Davie, the intellectual power of Johnson, availed but little.

The convention, by a vote of 184 to 84, rejected the instrument. North Carolina, placed upon her sovereign rights, remained out of the Union. On the third Monday

ngmes, remained on the content of the sampled at Fay-ticville, to consider the constitution; and by this conven-Wille Jones was for several years a member of the house of commons. He married a daughter of Colonel Montford, and died near Baleigh, where he now lies buried, at the seaf now owned by Matthew Shaw, Esq., leaving

The trial of four of the negroes charged with the murder of Thomas S. Pickett, Esq., on the 10th of January last, commenced here on Thursday last, under the direction of a military com- parish, where the drainage is only partial, the mission. The detailed evidence is entirely too

. (ಬರ್ಡಲಾಗಿಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೃತ್ಯಾಗಿಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಡ್ ಸರ

THE LATEST NEWS

TELEGRAPH

The House of Bepresentatives, to-day, by a large mainance of the convention. had deprived the people of the South of all civil governch time as may be prescribed for at the next regular re-

ment: that it becomes the duty of Congress to enable them to organize State governments; that the President is fully hatfied in maintaining the suspension of the writ of hubeas corpus and in keeping troops in the South for the protection of Union citizens and freedmen. SENATE.—The president sent in his veto message to-day, mons, proposing to raise a joint select committee of two of the amendments of the freedmen's bureau bill. He takes on the part of the senate, and three on the part of the SENATE, ... The president sent in his veto message to-day,

fugees exist, would impose too much patronage in the hands of the executive, and enable him to use it for the atainment of political ends if he so felt disposed.

The president expresses the earnest hope that a question so important to the country will not become a law, the senate branch of the committee, unless upon deliberate consideration by the people, it should receive the sanction of an enlightened judgment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. SENATE. - Mr. Wall offered a resolution to amend the constitution by reculering the president inclligible to an election for the second term, and supported the measure in a speech, alluding to the same in caustic terms currence. The house subsequently agreed to the senate amendment, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled. to the president, who, he said, had developed a policy agreeable to every enemy of the country.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on reconstruction to inquire how far the late rebellious states had conformed to the requirements of the president's reconstruction policy.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, read a long argument in opposition to the freedmen's bureau bill, sustaining the veto Mr. Trumbull followed in opposition to the veto.

The vote was taken on the vetoed bill, and resulted,

ves 30, pays 18. The vote was insufficient to scenre the passage of the bill over the veto. House of Representatives .- Mr. Stevens, from the com-House of Representatives.—Mr. Stevens, from the com-mittee on reconstruction, reported a joint resolution declar-reading, or were referred, which will be noted upon the ing that no senator or representative shall be admitted to cither branch of congress, from the late rebellious states, until congress shall have declared such states entitled to

representation. Mr. Winder obtained leave to have read the minority report from the restoration committee, declaring the state

of Tennessec entitled to representation. Mr. Stevens said it was his earnest disposition, until yesterday, to inquire into the condition of Tennessee, and whethr the state was entitled to representation, but since then there has been a change, and it is wholly out of the power of the committee to proceed further without surrendering the rights of this body to the usurpation of another power Much excitement prevailed during the proceedings. He demanded the vote on the previous question. Motions to adjourn for the purpose of staving off the vote have been prevailing all day. The house is still in session to-night, and no prospect of adjournment.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] Mr. Stevens' resolution to deprive the Southern States of representation until declared fit, by congress, passed

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, February 19. The steamship Europa has arrived at Halifax [no date]

Cotton had declined 3d. 7 lb for American, and 4d. to 10,000 bales the market closing firm, particularly for American descriptions. The sales on Saturday were 8,000

ington, asking if the intended occupation of Mexico is intended to be recarded as a cusus helli.

The Spanish government of Cadiz has been notified by telegraph from the Spanish Minister at London, of vessels

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, a response to the Queen's speech was offered, setting forth the increased financial difficulties, and stating the necessity of balancing the expenditures with the revenue as impossible, un-

Mr. Clay, the American Minister to Russia, has been entertained with a banquet by the merchants and corporation of Moscow. The speeches on both sides were most fraternal, and wishes were entertained for an increased one among the youngest, yet, I have had probably more experience in the business of life than many who are here,

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 20th, 1866. The steamship Moravian from Liverpool on the 8th

American; other descriptions are 4d.@4d. lower. The sales of the week reached 70,000 bales. On Friday the sales were 15,000 bales, holders demanding an advance. Five-Twenties, 6710671. Consols closed at 86766871

From New Orleans. New Orleans, Feb. 19th. 4866. Gen. Crawford, the Rio Grande filibuster, has escaped

five hundred thousand dollars. Petroleum oil has been discovered in southwestern Lou-

Markets. NEW YORK, Feb. 20. -Flour has declined 10c. Wheat dull. Corn unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork heavy-Mess \$28 50 % \$20. Whiskey is dull. Cotton is firm at 45c. 66

heavy-White 75c. 66 76c. Oats steady. Seeds very dull. Coffee quiet. Provisions neglected. Whiskey \$2 20.

Our neighbors of Newbern have been relieved of that city, as will be seen from the following order which we copy from the Times. We congratulate our sister city on once more having matters in her own hands—apparently "so-called":

Headquarters Post of Newbern, 1866.

Headquarters Post of Newbern, 1866.

Serted as the salary of the Governor in the provision stricken out on yesterday, allowing the Governor in the provision stricken out on yesterday, allowing the Governor in the provision stricken out on yesterday, allowing the Governor in the provision stricken out on yesterday, allowing the Governor in the provision stricken out on yesterday, allowing the Governor in the provision stricken out on yesterday, allowing the Governor in the growth of th

raven county, N. C., that an election had been held in th city of Newbern, N. C., and that the elected municipal officers have been duly qualified, the provisional government of the city is hereby discontinued. The property of the city, and all books, papers, funds The property of the city, and an books, papers, runus and everything pertaining thereto, will be at once turned over to the proper officers.

By command of Col. W. W. WHELER,

H. R. ELLIS, Post Adjutant.

The "Southern Cultivator."

A practical and scientific newpaper, for the plan ation, the garden and the family circle. The February number of this paper is before us. We have only time to run over the table of con-

tents, which is extensive and varied. The "Cultivator" is published monthly at Athens, Ga., by Wm. N. White, for D. Redmond and W. N. White, proprietors, for \$2 a year.

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE ON HUMAN LIFE.-The Rev. Prof. Buckland, at a public meeting lately held in Oxford, said that in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester, containing 22,000 inhabitants, it

showing the frightful effects of a bad atmosphere. A little girl was lately reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that being seven But with all imaginable innocence she replied: "Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

Mr. Jones of Columbus, introduced the following reso

lution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the house of cor on the part of the senate, and three on the part of the house, to inquire whether any modification or additional legislation is necessary, as to a supply of limbs to soldiers, who lost their limbs in the military service of the state, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise. [The object of the resolution is to apply the act passed at the present session to all soldiers, and not merely to such as columbered.]

Messrs, Jones of Columbus, and McKoy, were appointed

HIGH SHOAL BAILROAD. On motion of Mr. Bynum, the vote by which the senate passed on yesterday the bill to charter "Tho High Shoal Railsoad Company" was reconsidered, as well as the vote by which they adopted the amendment requiring the gauge be the same as the Wilmington, Charlotte and Ruthe ord Railroad, as with the amendment stricken out, the bill

CARRYING PISTOLS. Mr. Gash's bill to prevent the carrying of pistols without icense was rejected.

OLD DOMINION TRADING COMPANY. Mr. Ferebee's bill confirming certain resolutions in favor of the old Dominion Trading Company (authorizing the re-issue of certain state bonds burnt to prevent falling into the hands of the federal forces) was decided by a vote of 24 to 15, to be a private bill requiring notice, and was dropped from the calendar.

A communication from the governor was transmitted from the house, informing the general assembly of the death of Mr. L. Q. Sharpe, solicitor for the 6th judicial

DEATH OF MR. SHARPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Peb. 15. The house was called to order at 10 o'clock. A. M.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved. Blythe, introduced a resolution instructing an inmiry by the indiciary committee as to whether the attachnent law of 1861 is still in force, and if not, what further egislation is necessary for the protection of creditors.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCTOR

Mr. Baxter, a resolution in regard to Swamp Lands. [Proposes to constitute the literary board, sole manager of hese lands, power to sell and transfer the same name of the state.] The resolution also exempts these ands from taxation. Referred.

Mr. Hamilton, a bill to assist owners of real estate in seuring the titles therefor.

THE NEGRO AND THE JURY BOX amendments, as follows: 1st. Strike out in 9th section the words "against a white person" and insert the word "all"

color shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies, &c." 2nd. To the amendment of the 15th section, 5th line, excepting from the general repeal of the 107th chapter revised code, sections 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 66, add the words "and these sections shall be so amended as to the words "and these sections shall be so amended as to and the rules of pleading therein. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday striking therefrom the word "indians."
Mr. Jenknis, of Warren, presented a minority report

rom some committee, adverse to the passage of the bill, the 11th section (allowing negroes to testify) being retained. This report was signed by Messrs. Jenkins of Warren, Dargan and Gidney. On motion of Mr. Manly the bill and reports were ordered to be printed. SALARIES AND FEES

The house resumed the untivished business isual tax fees, in cases of acquittal. This amendment afer discussion was rejected.

Mr. Hoke offered the following amendment which was adopted as an additional section. "Be it further enacted, hat this act shall be in force from its passage, and the legal effect and operation shall not be controlled by the The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Smith of Hert-

In oil was amended, on motion of Mr. Smith of Hertford, by inserting the provision fixing the salary of State Librarian at \$500 per annum.

On motion of Mr. McNair, the house reconsidered the amendment adopted on his motion of yesterday, striking out "\$1,500" as the salary of the chief clerk of the treasurer, and inserting "1,000."

The owner-ton was amended, on motion of Mr. Smith of Hertford, but in the salary of State | Smith of Hertford | Smith of Smith of Hertford | Smith of H

The question recurring on the motion to strike out — harboring them; a bill to secure to agricultural 1 eaving the salary as first reported, \$1,500. Mr. Speaker :- While, as a member of this house, I am

and I say to you, sir, and the other members of this body, that the cheapest employees I have ever had, were those whom I paid the highest wages You may give the clerk of the treasury \$1,500 per annum. and then, cir, I have no hesitation in saying, that if his uties are faithfully performed, he is, all things considered, the cheapest officer in the state. He is, sir the confidential clerk of the treasurer. He is, therefore, necessarily the custodian of all the treasure of the state. He gives no security, but his principal gives a bond in the sum of \$250,000 for the safe keeping of the funds, and for the faithful discharge of his other duties as treasurer. This being the case, the treasurer must not only have a man in whose honesty he *thinks* he may confide, but, sir, he must

pieson." Such is, I venture to assert, the character of the gentleman now employed as clerk by our treas-On motion of Mr. Marler, the house reconsidered the vote by which on yesterday "\$4,000" was stricken from the bill and "\$3,000" inserted as the salary of the governor.

The question now being upon striking out, the yeas and mays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Rayner. nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Rayner.

The house voted as follows, refusing to strike out:
Mossrs. Allison, Ashworth, Beasley, Blythe, Bonner,
Bryson, Burgess, Caldwell, Carson, Coates, Craige, Crawford, Dalby, Davis of Carteret. Dickerey, Farrow, Flythe,
Garland, Hamilton, Hodnett, Hoke, Honston, Hutchison,
Jenkins of Gaston, Jones, Kinney, Leight of Tyrrell, Manly,
McGuire, McNair, Melson, Moore of Chatham, Moore of
Martin, Nicks, Page, Palmer, Paschall, Rayner, Smith of
Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Wangh—42.
Messrs, Barnett, Baxter, Black, Blackmer, Blair, Burton, Campbell, Cameron, Candler, Chadwick, Cowan, Cox.

ton, Campbell, Cameron, Candler, Chadwick, Cowan, Cox. Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Donnell, Dunn, Faircloth, Fai-Dargan, Davis of Hailfax, Donnell, Dunn, Faircioth, Fairson, Foster, Furr, Gaines, Gidney, Harper, Hawes, Henry, Holderby, Holmes, Horton, Hyman, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Logan, Lucas, Luke, Lyon, Marler, McAden, McDonald, McKachern, McIntosh, Moore of Alamanee, Murphy, Murrill, Niven, Newsum, Potter, Roseboo, Shaw, Smith of Columbra, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hertford, Teague, Mr. Nicks, (by leave en, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Williams, Lyellowley, York-65.

Mr. Horton moved a reconsideration of the vote by which \$1,000 had been stricken from the bill and \$500 in

A message was received from His Excellency, the Gov ernor, announcing the death of L. Q. Sharpe, Fsq., Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. Transmitted to the

The following engrossed bill had its first reading and was referred, viz: a bill to extend the time allowed to widows to enter their dissent to the last wills and testa-

COURTS OF ARBITRATION. The House proceeded to consider the special order, viz a bill to authorize the reference of disputes, by consent of

Mr. Blythe moved to amend the bill by striking out of the first section of the bill, all after the words it shall be the first section of the bill, all after the words u shall be the duty of, and insert as follows: the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, (a majority of the magistrates being present,) to appoint three discreet persons for each county in this State, who shall constitute a court to consider and determine all matters of controversy which shall arise from the depreciation of Confederate currency, and shall have full power to try all causes which may arise from contracts or debts made during the war, and award to the parties the just and equitable amount in current funds.

Mr. Marler opposed the bill in toto. He regards it as

utterly useless,
Mr. McDonald, hoped that the bill, should it pass, would
be first amended by providing that the awards of the
courts of arbitration should be settled in state or confederate treasury notes. Mr. Cameron thought the bill should be entitled " a bill encourage litigation." He moved that the amendment

appeared that one portion of it was effectually drained, some parts but partially so, and others not at all. In the latter, the average duration of life is thirteen years and a half, while in the same parish, where the drainage is only partial, the average is twenty-two years and a half, thereby average is twenty-two years and a half, thereby ing hill in the absence of a better the motion at the moved that the amendment lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Caldwell thought the amendment was calculated to embarrass the bill and suggested the propriety of its withdrawal. The gentleman from Henderson (Mr. Blythe) were in favor of the pendagon.

Messrs. Dalby and Holderby were in favor of the pending bill in the absence of a better one.

Mr. Holderby said that it had been remarked of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, that he was "a giant in tearing down but a pigmy in building up." That the bill before us was intended to lessen, and he believed in its operations its effect would be to lesson litigation; therefore, if gentlemen could not or would not give us something better, he was in favor of its adoption, and hoped that the house would sustain it.

The amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed its second reading—yeas 63, nays 30.

i passed in ... or il reading.

SOLICITOR FOR 6TH DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. McAden, a message

for a few days.

The house then adjourned until 10 o'cleck. A.

Prever by Rev. A. Smades, D. D. of the Episcopal chi Mr. Wiggins from the committee on Finance

Mr. Morehead's bill outlawing felons fleeing from tice, passed to its engrossment. [The bill applies the law, on the subject to whites.] PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of the Ger Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United S passed its third reading and was ordered to be enroll Mr. Fitchford's bill concerning private acts of incration, passed to its engrossment. [The bill taxes all acts \$100.] TAX ON PRIVATE ACTS OF INCORPORATIONS.

SOLICITOR FOR GTH DISTRICT.

of the 6th judicial district. CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY. Engrossed resolutions authorizing certain proce against "the Cape Fear navigation company" passed their second reading. The substitute reported by the committee on the judiciary, directing the board of liter-

Messrs. Hall, and Jones of Columbus, warmly advocated the adoption of the original, and Messrs. McLean and Leitch of Robeson, uged the passage of the substitute. [The final action on this matter will be reported in full.]

BATES OF INTEREST. Mr. Bynum's bill to establish the rate of intere repeal chapter 114 of the revised code, was, after blost able speeches in its favor by Messrs. Bynum, McKo, and Carter, laid on the table at the request of Mr. More ead, who was too unwell to discuss the question to-da desired to oppose the passage of the bill. [It provieight per cent, interest, by special contract, for the

The house bill to regulate salaries and fees was re Leave of absence, until Tuesday, was granted to I

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes.

DISABLED SOLDIERS. Mr. Smith of Hert'ord, for the committee on in times to which was referred Mr. Holderby's resolution regitive THE NEGRO AND THE JURY BOS.

Mr. Manly, from the judiciary committee, reported back the bill in relation to negroes, Indians and persons of color, or of mixed blood, recommending its passage with the several railroad companies, would doubtless give free

forthwith to an election for a solicitor of the 6th j dical circuit. The senate by message refused to concur.

Mr. Yellowly presented the credentials of Lewis Hilthe question recurred on the amendment pending at the time of adjournment, proposed by Mr. Smith of Hertford, to allow the Attorney General and Solicitors half the vacancy occasioned by the density of W. S. Hanribar vacancy occasioned by the density of W. S. Hanribar vacancy occasioned by the density of W. S. Hanribar vacancy occasioned by the density of W. S.

> Sarah Hanrahan, relict of the late W. S. Hanrahan, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the fule [Pays her the mileage and per diem due the deceased.] Leave of absence was granted Messrs. McEachen, [Mar Paschall. Moore of Chatham, and Smith of

to secure more effectually the maintenadee of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases.

cond reading. Mr. Smith, of Hertford, addressed the house in of the bill. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, and Mr. The n opposition to the bill. Mr. Smith rejoined in det

following vote, the yeas and mays having been order motion of Mr. McDonald.

Teague, Wheeler, Williams.—YEAS, 44.

Messrs. Beasley, Black, Bryson, Burgess, Calewell, Cameron, Chandler, Carson, Coates, Crawford, Davis of Cartaret, Davis of Halifax, Dickery, Dunn, Everrett, Faircloth of Wayne, Flythe, Foster, Furr, Gaines, Henry, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Houston, Hutchison, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Jeyner, Judkins, Kinney, Logan, Lyon, Matthews, McDonald, McGurre, McNair, Melson, Murrill, Nicka, Page, Potter, Rayner, Rosebro, Smith of Calcaba.

CITY OF WILMINGTON

Mr. Nicks, (by leave) introduced a [bill to re-ona-

SATURDAY, Feb. 17. Mr. Arendell submitted reports from the commit

Mr. Morehead from the Judiciary committee, reported back the resolution instructing the secretary of state, to print the acts of the secret session of 1864-65, recondend-DISABLED SOLDIERS Mr. Jones of Columbus, from the joint select compettee

in reference to supplying disabled soldiers, with artificial limbs, submitted the following report and resolutions viz:
The committee to whom was referred the resolution of

be about 1000. It is believed that the cost of supplying this number must be about \$60,000. If this estimate as to number an cost, be correct, the expenditure required would be greate.

expense of the state, to those states and confedera-dhers, citizens of the state, who lost their himbs w

there, citizens of the state, who lost their limbs white meservice,—and that arms and legs be furnished to an other citizen of the state, whether they lost their limbs is military service or not, they paying actual cost.

We recommend that the governor be authorized to supply the limbs by contract with some manufacturer; for to buy a patent, and have them made in the state, as his made deem best, after full enquiry in reference to the most useful limb and the least expensive mode of furnishing it.

To carry out these views we recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the general assembly doth concurrent the report submitted by the joint select committee applied.

Resolved. That the general assembly doth concurs in the report submitted by the joint select committee applicated to inquire into the expediency of modifying or amegiding the resolution for supplying maimed soldiers with artificial limbs, ratified on the 23d day of January last—and doth hereby direct the governor to act in conformity with said report, in executing said resolution.

Under a suspension of the rules, the resolution passed to its engrosament; and was transmitted to the house.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

FRIDAY, Feb

ted a minority report in response to certain resolu-reference to the public debt. [We shall publish b reports of the majority and minority in full.] FELONS FLEEING FROM JUSTICE.

The senate declined to go into an election for so

nal improvements to inquire into the proceedings, and operation of this company was voted down upon a cold of the yeas and nays—yeas 17; nays 24.

Wilson, Boner and Harriss of Frankli The Senate adjourned.

amendments, as follows: 1st. Strike out in 9th section the transportation in such cases. Committee discharges words "against a white person" and insert the word "all" Mr. Manly, for the judiciary committee, reported a substantial part of the section will read "that persons of stitute for sendry homestead bills referred to said com-

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. Moore of Alamance, introduced a bill to incorpor ate the North Carolina mining company. Mr. Smith of Cumberland, a bill to authorize the

Vacancy occasioned by the demise of W. S. Hambler Esq. Mr. Hilliard appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Yellowly introduced a resolution in favor 6, Ars.

Mr. Yellowly introduced a resolution in favor 6, Ars.

The following bills passed their second reading, A bill to renew the charter of the Hiwasse Tu Company: a bill to punish vagrancy; a bill to prever some enticing servants from fulfilling their contra

At 11 o'clock A. M., the house proceeded to consider the special order, viz: a bill to authorize the banks of the state to subscribe for stock in the national banks, it so

Mesers. Allison, Ashworth, Barnett, Baxter, Bla Blair, Blythe, Bouner, Burton, Cowan, Cox, Craige, Dargan, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Hoke, Holmes, Hyman, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McIntosh, Moore mance, Moore of Martin, Mott, Murphy, Niven, Ne Palmer, Shaw, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of He Teague, Wheeler, Williams.—YEAS, 44.

Nicks, Page, Potter, Rayner, Rosebro, Smith of Columbia

A bill to incorporate the inhabitants of the twitinington, passed second and third readings expension of the rules.

A bill authorizing the appointment of a Tax Co. for the county of Jackson, and a bill to prevent of tion to the free passage of fish in Caney river were

Mr. Smith, of Hertford, from the Finance Committee reported a Revenue bill. Ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. ... to

ng its passage.

inquiry in relation to artificial limbs, report, that the governor has had a report as to the number required from only one county, to wit: Alexander, in which aix arms and five legs are to be supplied. If this county be taken as an average, the whole number required for the state would

than the treasury could meet out of the means no fided.

From all the information we can obtain, we belie artificial arm is rather ornamental than asserts, a therefore, recommend that legs only be supplied the state to those states and confedera

to its engrossment; and was transmitted to the house

Mr. Carter introduced a bill to amend the 4th section, 35th chapter, revised code, relative to fugitives from justice s reported the election of Mr. R. F. Samon- sent by

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, Feb. 16th. 1866

court of Cumberland to appoint inspectors of

have one whose intenrity is like Cassar's wife. "above sus-

Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Seeggin, Thigpen, Thompson Trull, Waugh, Wilson, Yellowley, York.—NAYS, 58.

A bill to heorporate Union Mining Company pas ed its

4th section of the 104th Chapter Revised Code.

Mr. Carter also introduced a resolution in favor of Ed-A similar resolution, in favor of Mrs. Sarah Hanrahan,

ov of Mr. Hanrahan, late commoner from the county lings and was ordered to be enrolled. several unimportant private bills were passed. In motion of Mr. Gash, the rules were suspended, and resolution instructing the secretary of state to publish

salveral readings. He was the sale with the passes wiggins, Hall and Pitchford opposed the passes. of the resolution and Messrs. Carter, Arendell, but Hologon, and Jones, of Columbus, advocated Mrs. Arendell moved to amend by adding the secret see-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

a single adjourned

SATURDAY, Feb. 17. inonse was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M. journal of yesterday was read and approved.

ive of absence was granted Messrs. Chadwick, Hell.

Foster, Coates, Potter and Houston. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Wangh introduced a bill to repeal so much of the a bill for the relief of the president and dis of the Washington Toll Bridge company. Passed

a to repeal that provision of the "Stay Law"

Hatelason entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the House rejected on yesterday the bill to ra-the banks of the State to subscribe for stock in decial balls.

I seine discussion, in which Messrs, Smith of Herr-lewan, Blackmer, Luke and Hutchison advocated a deleration, and Messrs, Thompson, Caldwell and briation, and Messrs. Thompson, Caldwell and counsed, Mr. Wangh moved to lay on the table

on North Carolina; bill to authorize warde, in case any indigent person becomes charge processed of an estate, which is insufficings to subject the same to the indemnity of cy, whose duty it is made by law to provide for court of pleas and quarter sessions of 'v to appoint inspectors of naval stores.

. Whittlesey's answer, which

BUREAU OF R. F. & A. L. RALEIGH, February 13, 1866.

ers referred to it will not be difficult to et of jurisdiction. The principles by the freedman's bureau will be re The aim of the government is simply to

E. WHITTLESEY.

ith uniform courtesy and kindness.

ves to 'shoddy' and Wall street." that Vernon is in correspondence minm in the markets of North Carolina.

a hos populo at animate ...
• P. can be chily Reset ...

making of mortgages. Mr. Speaker:-The bill now under consideraand Sanders, executor of Isaac N. Sanders, late senator in the country of Onslow. (Allows him to draw the pay of mileage due to I. N. Sanders.) The resolution passed, the most important. It is one by which the most important. the most important. It is one by which vitality in a business way is to be restored, and without which, those interests so dear to us embracing all and every kind of trade, either by the commercial man or the farmer of the country, must languish and

Mr. Speaker, the section of country which I have the honor to represent having been visited by Keep this law upon your statute book, and you thickness of a hair, the eggs of which are taken cts of the secret sessions of 1864-65, was placed upon the invador, and its treasures and its comforts having drive him forth among strangers, far from all he into the system in diseased pork imperfectly cooked become the spoil of federal soldiers, we have been holds most dear, to battle with tortime and the and multiply by millions, sometimes producing changed, as it were from a thrifty, frugal and enterprising people, into one without means to supply in full the necessary comforts for our wives and children. The track through which the enterprising soldier from Massachusetts and the rough boogier soldier from Massachusetts, and the rough hoozier, from Indiana and Illinois, have passed with full liberty to appropriate all that may fall into their possession, from the hoarded coffer to the child's clothing, has been and now is almost as a wild

A rose of the wilderness left on its stalk. To tell where the garden had been.

chap. 68, sec. 2, entitled "marriage," as related to the judi- in saying, are great, and our "need the sorest." Senator on this floor, whose pride of State would body. At Berlin, a meeting of the town councilas the testimony of every senator will bear me out less of my State if I could believe there was one come those of his own household-of his own In the memory of the oldest inhabitant, there not indignantly repel the idea of driving out the lors, butchers, doctors, and a sprinkling of the never was such a dearth in the monied market of sons of North Carolina, to give place to a popula- general public, was held about Christmas, and the state. Men, who were well to do in the world, tion, though it may be thrifty and tax-paying, as a susage and pork which he had examined with the state. We will means at their command, have by the raval imported from abroad. I would say, you degeneof March next. Laid on the table on the ges of war, the destruction of currency and the son of a noble sire, cease to disgrace the councils microscope, and pronounced highly trichinous.

Gidney.

Grand on the table on the destruction of currency and the son of a noble sire, cease to disgrace the councils microscope, and pronounced highly trichinous.

A Dr. Urban, a veterinary practitioner, got up payment of trifling sums, either for themselves or head of hun.

as surety for their neighbor. Public confidence has for the time been swept away, and without the means to work their farms or to trade with energetic, thritty, honest and in-dustrious men, are left as idle drones, or perhaps to cheer, and confert, should be the mission of cultivating as much of their lands as can be with each and every one. I held these views, and be should eat some of the diseased sausage. After their individual labor. The large farms of our lieve they will second with the general prosperity making every possible excuse, he at length seized State are growing up and going to waste for the of the country. While to the whole human fami-want of labor. Labor can not be obtained with-by, I would be kind yet my first duty is due to mediately left the room. One account says that dren to reconsider. The yeas and nays were called, out money, and the question may well be asked, my neighbor. Jecome not bere to legislate away he instantly took a strong emetic that made him why not pledge the lands to borrow money, and the rights of the creditor, nor do I believe this bill sick; but another says that, five days later, he was insvery little demand. We quote only small sales for the thus revive again the energy and industry of the would eventually damage his claims, but on the confined to his bed, and his arms paralyzed, but Thompson, the motion to reconsider country? The answer is made, I fried so to do other hand I honestly believe that his interest would be thereby advanced. As the matter now was some dispute. The impression was that it was and the registative of total carbinal and the registative of total car thody to recede from the amendments to the I cannot risk my money upon the ancertainty of gendering notical discress, and dislike. With the meat examined under a microscope, without which d the bill regulating the terms of the supreme personal industry. Thus thwarfed, the farmer or change comes a fair hope for the revival of energy the people will not buy or eat it. Large quantichange comes a fair nope for the separate station, as to trader is compelled to sit down in idleness and contains, and industry, in whose train again will follow prostuce of coalectors tent himself with the subsistence which he may by perity and wealth. By some this measure has been but there the more thorough process of cooking wearied and profitless toil, make by his own hands, denounced as an attack upon the "stay law." seems to destroy most of the danger. Such meat and the of conference.

Our residue of conference.

Our re in Beaufort county, and a bill to authorize and to turn his back upon the house where he was at the county count of Chowan, to administer of once to the sheriff elect, passed their several needs in suspension of the rules.

The pands (as the new does not forbit that,) and to furn his back upon the house where he was and to turn his back upon the house where he was of once to the sheriff elect, passed their several needs in suspension of the rules.

The pands (as the new does not forbit that,) and then his back upon the house where he was and to turn his back upon the house where he was on the county necessary, and wholesome law neither open deed degrees Fahrenheit.

It is said that a case has recently been distinctly traced in Indiana, where a young lady died in out from his unhappy thoughts as he wanders and homeless, the recollection of all those hallowed recollections which cluster they in its present ruined and impoverished condition. all those hallowed recollections which cluster tion. being bills on calendar passed their second and the feelings of a proud old Indian, the pet of his the action of the senate on the bill in its present er where food is scarce, and often on the excrehags, viz: A bill to incorporate Transylvania brothers and the honored Sachem of his tribe, shape, let them not leave for their homes, without ments of other animals. Now, the law of existence The cold calculating mind may think this weighs and the discussion of the subject. But to any mind the dearest thoughts of life cluster around and cling to the spot of my birth. Tis of the committee of finance, there can be but one way by the gastre juice of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the way of procuring banking facilities for the people of North Carolina, and that is upon the faith of our lands.

Of the committee of finance, there can be but one way by the gastre juice of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the way of procuring banking facilities for the people of North Carolina, and that is upon the faith of our lands.

Privent this and the taxes both state and federated in some way by the gastre juice of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the way from wharf at 50 @ 53 ple of North Carolina, and that is upon the faith of our lands.

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Privent this and the taxes both state and federated in some way by the gastre juice of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the way from wharf at 50 @ 53 ple of North Carolina, and that is upon the faith of our lands.

Privent this and the taxes both state and federated in some way by the gastre juice of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the way from wharf at 50 @ 53 ple of North Carolina, and that is upon the faith juice of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the way from wharf at 50 @ 53 ple of North Carolina, and that is upon the faith juice of the stomach. Hence this tendency of the stomach is a stomach in the faith juice of the my mind the dearest thoughts of life cluster of our lands. around and cling to the spot of my birth. Tis Prevent this and the taxes both state and fedesaid that the surest way to rid yourself of your ral, will soon sweep away the entire titles thereof home is to mortgage it to some shylock, who will and poverty, misery, and wee follow in the train. is his rib, says Mr. Prentice. ere long demand his pound of flesh, yea, will take interland count appears of navar stores, it nearest the heart. This might be an argument operation of the county courts to empower it nearest the heart. This might be an argument operation of the law as it now exists, can Senators on its side. But I ask, how do matters stand to face them and say that "I did it." If so, would it nearest the heart. This might be an argument Carolina are driven from their native state, by the

answer candid and fair. When this answer s of the they this day compelled to wind up they could not protects him from the rain like this poor man's to a letter of Col. Whittlesey, to ... Tudge pay their indebtedness. Not because their income the rain like this poor man's protects him from the rain like this protects him from the rain like this poor man's protects him adge Baxton, being about to open the courts . Sey will be by it, they will grow worse and worse, evall is lost to both debtor and creditor.

be with dearest in erests the opponents of this measure now are so n uch exercised over. Mr. Speaker, Vork to Workington and the cars from New Tallor, each, 2nd hand. . 3 00 @ 4 00 New . . . 4 50 @ 5 00 CANDLES, & b., when the day of reckoning comes, they will the freedmen's bureau for this State, be with bet one cent to pay those creditors whose now are so n. when exercised over. Mr. Speaker, fortunately, I r. wresent on this floor neither the sat a negro, and on that immediately opposite two dishonest debtors r. presented by one of the oppo- United States officers, one a general. nents of this measure, nor the shylock creditors described by another.

The shylock creditors content states oncers, one a general.

Soon after leaving New York, Gen. Hoke saw a man who was walking through the car, pick up poor debtor, as would sultures up as carcass, un-til he would make an assignment for their ben-conductor came around and was told by the negro unes, and when thus mended, will enable them the checks of other passengers. to pay their indebtedness to the full extent—a Δ change of conductors takes place between class of debtors intending to discharge their lia- Washington and New York, and when the second stood as intending that a large majority are so, out, and that the fare would have to be paid.and not claiming for my people entire exemption General Hoke then stated to him what he had told

The land of the country, the only available sent statute so fettered and hedged about. that it will be made, and ere two 'vears clapse the by the citizens of Beaufort or Piti coun-there is room enough and to spare. But, if their

been disgraced by the free choice of her own peosince denies the statement. We give his she may be insolvent, she is not a willing repudi-ator. In other days and after years, history will

Among my early teachings, I imbibed one no is if you desired the rich to grow richer and the some evil minded persons in Pitt poor to grow poorer, fetter property so as to deny his best to hold on to the coveted spoil, he was posed to stir up strife, but they do not, to the masses the right to acquire. Ours has ever compelled to disgorge, and pay over to Smith & been a commercial and a trading people. The Brother their money. If all his victims in New early demand for the cutting off of entails opened the doors to the industry and energy of the nation.

Orleans and Virginia could be equally successful, General Butler would not now be in a condition and from that day to this one of the principles of to purchase mill-sites, and go into the cotton-A Big Conspiercy.—The National Intelligencer our legislation, both judicial and legislative has manufacturing business, which he is now doing in ormation from the state department, further United States Consul, Potter, received of a wide-spread conspiracy in And is it to be said, that the masses of North Carope with the object of affecting olina are to be kept penniless and cramped, for the United States government. The fear some few dishonest men may seek to defraud ems to be, if possible, to create a panic some unsuspecting creditor? Will Senators allow arkets in reference to American me to make one prediction, and it is this: no man a consequence, forcing home will mortgage his property if the law is repealed, eld there. The hope seems to be except the energetic man who chafes and frets uny may in this manner bring der his indebtedness, and honestly desires to enanancial crisis in the United States, and ble himself to pay off his liabilities. Is not this so? commercial interests of the country. Scrutinize the matter closely, and see if the dishonest debtor, with the stay law at his back, is not the first movement toward the delin as safe a position as he for the present desires exhibits itself in a work, the proof- to be. And should be desire to defraud his credich are in the hands of the depart- tors, can he not now sell his land and place it bes tenor may be inferred from the follow- | vond their reach, and with the money in his pock-Repudiation of the national debt et, go to some distant place beyond his creditor's appossible to pay the interest and reach. Then, the only effect of retaining this law, government—the farmer, artisan and is to prevent the honest man from directing his thirty citizens have started in pursuit, but no capenergies aright, while dishonesty is still at a pre-

with the Rothschilds on the subject, and that other | There is another view of this subject, which seading European banking houses are implicated strikes my mind with more force than either of in the plot. Correspondence has been opened the others. It is that an entire change, from the with the London Times, with Hope & Co., Ams- results of the war, has taken place, not only in North The evidence is full and complete of an intention on the part of the plotters to destroy the credit of the government.

The Minnesota legislature has indefinitely post-poned a state constitutional amendment in favor of negro suffrage.

Carolina, but throughout the entire South. Our coltributions from the citizens of Baltimore for colleges and other educational purposes in the south, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes.

Monday. 49 " 45 " " white, & South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges and other educational purposes.

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Monday. 19 " 45 " " white, & South, may be mentioned \$1,000 for the colleges.

Monday. 19 " 45 " " output purposes.

Monday. 19 " 45 " " output purposes.

Monday. terdam, with Earl Russell, and the Paris journals. Carolina, but throughout the entire South. Our contributions from the citizens of

aroli gawin er internalianti aris

to survey his broad acres, yet the owner feels that the Senate, upon the repeal of the law forbiding the the burden of taxation would be too heavy for him to bear up under. And though he may have all that brothers in mish riune? It strikes me that there and death in a thousand ways. is still enough good feeling left in the State to There are some kinds of the insects that seem forbid such a turn in our affairs; that North Car- to seek out the muscles and develop there, bur-The wants of our state, as I believe them, and agony, wee and despair. I would to-day think itself, and there living. In fact, a man's foes be-

"Who never to himself lightly said

This is my own, my native had."

around that dear place. Imagine, Mr. Speaker, Then let senators reflect, and whatever may be ducing this very disease. The hog is a filthy feedwhen bidding adieu to the hunting grounds of his unfettering the lands of the country so as to make for these entozoa seems to be that they can only fathers, and you have some idea of the Anglo them available in a financial way. I hold that with come to life in the intestines of one animal where Saxon, parting with the old homestead of his the exception of the plan proposed by the chairman they deposit their eggs, which never come to any family and the spot where his friends lie buried. of the committee of finance, there can be but one thing until vitalized in some way by the gastric but little in the discussion of the subject. But to ple of North Carolina, and that is upon the faith hog make it the most dangerous of all animals for

As one by one the unfortunate people of North day; I put the question in all honesty, and claim not the withering look of those unfortunate men comes, it will be, that the people of North Carolina are as a mass hopelessly bankrupt, and were they this day compelled to wind up they could not they this day compelled to wind up they could not they therefore. The creditor's note is not the shelter that they this poor man's orders, higher rates have to be paid. debtedness is so great, but for the want of money. I feared to wrong the one, but alas I have gre-Enforce the law as it now stands, and fettered as viously wronged the other. And by my mad poli-

"would, should this measure 6288, prey upon the from the floor, near where the negro sat, what he efit." It is my good fortune to represent an 40n- that he had lost his ticket, but that he had bought st, upright, fair and liberal minded constituency, and paid for one, and that he had a check for his Corros Baggine, haracterized by impulses, generous and liberal, | boggage, the General was satisfied that the man and a class of creditors who are willing to heed the he ha. seen walking through the car had found wants of honest debtors, believing that they will the negro sticket, and so informed the conductor, by industry and enegry retrieve their fallen for who accepted his statement, and went on marking

bilities whenever the means can be honestly one, on his round, was told to the negro that he When I speak thus, I want to be under had lost his ticket, he said that was not his look the first conductor, but instead of receiving and crediting the General's explanation, he, in a port is whereon money can be raised, is, by the pre- and impudent manner, remarked that neither black man now white man should pass by him without s impossible to realize money short of a sale .- paying, and that the negro shoul pay or be put The General then rising from his seat, and GLUE, & th. face of the population of North Carolina will be shaking his fore finger in front of the conductor's Gunny Baos. changed, and a population now found throughout face, informed him, firmly and deliberately, that Guano, Peruvian, the world as honest, industrious, moral and frugal, for the past four years he had been fighting for LAND PLANTER. will give way to one that may be more enterpriz- the negro, and that though defeated, he would ing, -yet want many of the virtues of the native not, even now, allow one to be maltreated in his GRAIN, & bushel, presence; that the negro had paid his fare, and should go through. The conductor slunk away, to the effect that Captain James, of I oppose the emigration to this state of worthy the negro came on to Washington, but the two U.

GENERAL BUTLER COMPELLED TO DISGORGE THE HIDES, # 15., FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD .-- It will be recollected by our readers that among the many HAY, \$\vec{100}\$ bs. which General Butler was guilty of in his reign at open a bank vault in that city and taking from it fifty thousand dollars in gold, belonging, we bedenough to publish, for the information do her full justice, and then she will occupy no lieve, to the firm of Smith & Brother—a sum and of my friends north and south, a mean position in the eyes of the world. But I do which never found its way, as it was alleged, into earnestly beg Senators, not to check the energies the treasury department, but remained in the cathe report that I had suffered violence at which says and restricted to the same position in the capacity which are the work of the work of the treasury department, but remained in the capacity which are the work of the treasury department, but remained in the capacity and well the treasury department, but remained in the capacity and well the treasury department, but remained in the capacity and the treasury departmen and it so happened the returned merchant caught the general in New York two years afterward, and in Beaufort county or in Pitt tion which I believe yet to be a true one, and that instituted legal proceedings to recover his treasaster uttered in my hearing a limit was desired the right to grow righer and the ure. After a severe litigation in which Rutlardid ure. After a severe litigation, in which Butlerdid Richmond, according to report. - Cincinnati En-

Bank robberies seems to be the rage in the Nearly every state can boast of several. The last one occurred in Liberty, Mo., of which a dispatch from Kansas City, on Thursday, says: The bank at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, was robbed on Tuesday afternoon of \$72,000. Twelve men entered the town about two o'clock. Three being governed more or less by the Northern markets: guarded the suburbs and nine went to the bank. Here seven guarded the outside of the building, while two entered the bank, and, with cocked revolvers at the head of Mr. Baird, the cashier, and his son, forced them into the vault, and compelled

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH. -Among many liberal Baltimore for Saturday

on the country of the life of group or the season of the control of the country of the country of Education o

to bear up under. And though he may have all that ed out some of the discoveries that are constantly tenacity for land peculiar to his race, yet interest, that all-controlling principle of this world, if not which breed and live only within man or other the force of circumstances, compel him to offer animals, many of which produce the most fatal the possessor thereof. Having money enough to Magdeburg, called Edersleben, upwards of a hundred adults have died since Christmas, and three land, for the payment of the balance of the purchase money secure the title, and thereby remain the land of his birth among the people he loves. Keep this law upon your statute book, and you drive him forth among strangers, far from all he holds most dear, to battle with fortune and the world. And for what? To give place to strandard more were at the point of death, of "trithundred more were at the point of white are taken
into the species of spiral worm not the
thickness of a hair, the eggs of which are taken
into the species of spiral worm not the
to market f induce the trade, he may by mortgage upon the dred adults have died since Christmas, and three gers and fortune hunters, who come for gain, at other times penetrating to the most remote can we be happy; if we permit ourselves to be ing on every part of the human organization, proprompted by such callous indifference to our ducing agonizing pains, constitutional disturbance

olinians feel more kindly toward North Carolinians; rowing instinctively into the flesh; but others that common misfortune has softened our natures, penetrate the nervous system, and especially the and not steeled our hearts against the cries of brain, entering even into the fluids of the eve

so poor that their names are no guarantee for the there study the imprecation of the poet upon the and said that the triching were the most innocent animals in the world, and harmless, and that it was only doctors without practice that made a fuss about them to create occupation for themselves. Mr. Speaker, we are now passing through the The professors of the medical school, in great exor he is compelled by the force of circumstances But if this is so I confess to utter blindness in the however, is not absolutely safe for food until the

of pork was founded on its great likelihood of pro-

To many a poor fellow the bone of contention

COMMERCIAL.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAA, B.
BEEF CATTLE,
BOO BS. . . 8 00 @12 50

 № 100 lbs
 8 00 @12 50
 Syrup
 00 @ 1 25

 Bricks, № M. 18 00 @25 00
 Naval Stores, Turpentine €

 BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each, New Virgin. 0 00 @ 0 00 Hard.. .0 00 @ 0 00

Adamantine ... 25 @ Tar, in order .0 00 62 2 40 Pitch, do .0 00 <u>@</u> 4 00 Rosin, pale .0 00 <u>@</u> 8 00 do No. 1. 6 00 <u>@</u> 7 00 do No. 2. 3 75 <u>@</u> 5 00 COFFEE, & B., Laguavra. St. Domingo. . 26 @ Spirits Turpentine Strict Mid'g...00 @ Good Mid'g....00 @0 @00 @ Wrought, OILS, F gallon, Sperm...... 0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed 2 00 @ 2 25 Gunny, Fyard 30 @ Machinery... 2 00 @ 2 50 & bushel ... 1 40 @ 1 50 POTATOES, bush., Sweet 1 75 @ 2 00 DOMESTICS, DOMESTICS, Sheeting, Pyd. 30 @ 32 Yarn, P 5 b. 3 25 @ 3 50 FEATHERS, P b. 70 @ 75 Irish, 2 bbl. 3 50 @ 4 00 PROVISIONS, # 1b., N. C. Bacon, Hams...... 20 @ Middlings....18 @ Shoulders....18 @ Hog round...18 @ Western Bacon, Middlings ... 18 @ Her'gs, East, 0 00 @ 5 00 Dry Cod, at for FLOUR, it bbl., Shoulders . . Family Superfine. 9 50 @10 50 ... 8 25 @ 8 50 35 (0) Clear Mess.00 00 @00 00 .110 00 @115 00 Rump.... 00 00 @00 00 Beef, Mess...00 00 @00 00 Alum, r bush.0 60 @ 65 Corn Rice, rough 2 50 @ 3 00 Rice, E. I., \$\sqrt{1}\text{1}\text{10} 0 @ 11 Carolins, 13\sqrt{3} 0 15 Stoar, & B., Porto Rico Muscovado...

Muscovado . 16 | © L'I and crush'd.22 @ C. Yellow . 17 @ Granulated . 00 @ SOAP, ₩ 15 . . . 12 @ Dry Soar, \$\mathbf{b}\$ \tag{12} @ 18 0 00 @ 1 35 Shingles, \$\mathbf{M}\$., 0 00 @ 1 20 Contract 6 00 @ 7 00 Common 3 00 @ 3 50 English, ass'd .0 @ STAVES, & M., W. O. bbl. . 00 00 @00 00 American, ref. . . 0 @ 00
American, sheer. 0 @ 00
Swede 0 @ 00
Lime, wbbl. . . 0 00 @ 0 00 Ash head'g . . 0 00 @00 00 TIMBER, # M., Shipping ... 18 00 @20 00 Mill, prime 13 00 @15 00 Mill Fair ... 10 50 @12 00 LUMBER, M. (River.) Fi'r Boards 30 00 @35 00 Wide do 20 00 @25 00 Scantling... 20 00 @25 00 ordinary. 7 50 @10 00 Liotors, & gal., (domestic,) Fallow, & b.... 0 @ 13 Говассо, 2 в., Navy...... Medium..... 4 00 @ 9 00 | WooL, # tb..... 00 @ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 15th, 1866. For the week just ended we have no material alteration to report in the market for country produce. The advices (Br.) S. B. Thompson, Downing, ldg., Oporto, for the past two or three days have been rather more favorable, and in consequence there is a better feeling among buyers, especially for spirits turpentine and cotton; the continued stringency in money matters, however,

Benj. Carver, Carver, Idg., Altavela, Reid, wtg., Ann, Johnson, Idg., Cuba, Georgia, Holt, Idg., Cuba, has had the effect to check operations to some extent in country produce. Below we give a review of the week's J. Paine, Rich, ldg., New York, transactions, which will be found correct; we would remark, however, that prices here fluctuate considerably, Moonlight, Stutes, ldg., Wilmington, Del.

TURPENTINE—We have no change to report in the price of this article since the close of our last review. The market has ruled steady at \$4 for yellow dip, and all received has been taken for shipment at this figure; the market, however, closes rather dull, with less disposition on the part of buyers to operate. The arrivals for the week ended this evening reach only 1150 below.

20 " " 42 " mixed. od'r'd. Cape Fear...
white, & Bank of N. C.
col'r'd. Farmer's Bank
white. Merchants'.
Charlotte...

among buyers, and parcels in good condition find more ready sale. The receipts for the week have been meagre, and the quantity here for sale has become considerably reduced, and is now quite light—the buik, however, is of inferior quality. We quote sales for the week as follows:

45 bbls. at \$2; 275 do. at \$2.25; 65 do. at \$2.50; 695 do. at \$2.60; 685 do. at \$2.75, and 100 do. at \$3.50 bbl., acceptions to quality. The week also into a second to the same and the same at \$2.50; 695 do. at \$2.75, and 100 do. at \$3.50 bbl., acceptions to quality. The week also into a sale of the same at \$2.50; 695 do. his land in the market. Repeal this act, and the consequences. The importance of the practical thrifty neighbor, a North Carolinian by birth and education, honest nud industrious, may become in one little town or village in the environs of tations are nominal at 44 @ 46 p bbl as in quality. TAR.—The market has ruled inactive since our last, and the price has declined 40 cents on quotations of Thursday last. The sales for the week are 1,908 bbls. at \$1.75 @ \$2

BARRILS.—Nothing worthy of report doing, and we continue former quotations for empty spirits turpentine barrels. Second hand \$8 25 to \$3 75, and new \$4 50 to 4 75 each, as in quality.

\$4.75 each, as in quality.

COTION.—During the early part of the week just ended the market exhibited considerable dullness under the advices received, but prices remained unchanged up to Tuesday when a small lot sold at 35c. for middling; this figure, however, cannot be considered a criterion of the market, as we learn that 38 cents is now offered, but holders refuse to sell at present. The sales for the week have been confined to a few small parcels, in all about 38 bales, at 35, 38 @ 38\$c. for middling.

CORN MEAL—Is scarce and sells in the small way from the granaries at \$1.60 \$\times\$ bushed.

the granuries at \$1 60 \$2 bnahol.

Eggs.—Sell at 23@25 cents \$2 dozen.

FZATHERS—Are wanted, and market bare. We quote at 5 to 80 cents 22 h. FLOUR.-The arrivals for a few weeks past have been quite small, and in consequence the supply on market has become rather light; it is, however, fully sufficient for present purposes, as there is only a retail demand. We quote small sales from store during the week at \$9 5 to \$10 50 for superfine, and \$11 50 to \$14 \text{2} bbl. for family, according to a reality.

ing to quality.

Grain.—For Cons there continues to be a brisk demand. GRAIN.—For CORN there continues to be a brisk demand, and the stock on market is very small, being barely sufficient to supply present wants. The receipts for the week comprise about 6.500 bushels, of which 3,700 came to dealers and has gone into store, and the balance sold from vessel at \$1 10 \$\overline{\text{D}}\$ bushel.—With OATS and PEAS the market continues to be pretty well supplied, and we nutice merely a retail demand. We quote the former at 70\$\overline{\text{D}}\$ bushel for Cow.—RICE.—We quote clean from store at 13\$\overline{\text{Q}}\$ (35 cents for Carolina, and 10\$\overline{\text{Q}}\$ 11 cents \$\overline{\text{D}}\$ h. for India. No sales of rough, and we quote nominally at \$2 50\$\overline{\text{D}}\$ bushel.

lows: Peruvian Guano, \$110 @ \$115: Pacific do. \$85;

lows: Peruvian Guano, \$110 & \$115: Pacific do. \$85; Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65 & ton.

HAV.—The market is rather poorly supplied at present, and we notice a fair demand from dealers. About 165 bales Eastern received for the week, a portion of which was jobbed off from wharf at \$1 50, and the balance sold by the lot at \$1 35 \$100 lbs. Last sale of Northern was at \$1.20 at \$1 20. I IME—Sells from store in quantities to suit, at \$2 25 @

\$2 50 \$2 cask.

Molasses.—None received since our last, but there is a full stock of former arrivals of Cuba in the first ha

POTATOES.—We note a fair demand for Irish, and we quote sales from store at \$3 50 @ \$4 \(\varphi\) bbl. Sweet sell from boats and carts at \$1 75 @ \$2 \(\varphi\) bushel. POULTRY.-Chickens, 30 @ 40 cts. for live, and 40 @ 60 TIMBER.—The market rules about the same as noted in

our last review. Prime quality for mill purposes is in de-mand at full prices, whilst inferior is dull and difficult of prices ranging from \$7 50 to \$20 per M. We refer to our table for classified prices.

Woop—Sells by the boat load at \$2 50@\$3 for ash, \$3 for

oine, and \$4 50 per cord for oak.
FREIGHTS—Coastwise rates remain about the same as last reported, and only small lots of produce offering ship-ment. See table for rates.

sand feet. \$35 00 @ 45 00 @ 45 00 @ 40 00 @ 38 00 @ 40 00 50 00 @ 70 00 40 00 @ 40 00 85 00 @ 40 00 Scantling, assorted, Do. selected,
1 inch Edged Boards,
11 to 4 inch Boards and Planks,
14 inch Plooring, rough,
Do. do. dressed, t&g, Ship stuff of sizes and lengths, Deals, 3

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending February 21, 1866.

COASTWISE.

35 00 @ 40 00

To New York-87 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1110 do. rosin; 137 do. tar; 464 bales cotton; 159 bush. pea nuts; 66 do. flaxseed; 13 bales yarn; 31 do. sheeting; 14 do. rags; 7 bbls. cil; 3 dc. wax; 5 dc. malt; 168 pkgs. mdze; 11 pca. castings; 11 pkgs. metal; 51 iron axles; 198 bars. 16 bdls., and 20 tons iron; 23 empty bbls.

To Boston—105,192 feet lumber.

To Philadelphia.—52 bbls. †ar; 100 do. pitch; 5,900 feet lumber; 70,350 shingles; 2 hbds. dried fruit; 100 tons

old iron.

To Baltimore.—28 bbls. spirits turpentine; 305 do. rosin; 106 bales cotton; 5,385 bs. old rope; 2 pgs. fur; 1 bale skins; 13 hides; 5 pkgs. mdze.

FOREIGN. To TRINIDAD DE CUBA. - 15 bbls. spirits turpentine: 188. To BRAZIL. -100 bbls. rosin; 10 do tar; 83.861 feet lum-Der.
To Havana.—10 bbs. spirits turpentine; 10 do, rosin; 30 io. tar; 130,420 feet lumber.

Per Steamer. Per Sailing Vessel.

Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.
Flaxseed, per bush.
Pea Nuts, To PHILADELPHIA. Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., February 22d, 1866. STEAMSHIPS.

Dacotah, Jones, ldg., New Orleans, Atkinson & Shepperson BRIGS.

Benj. Carver, Carver, ldg., Cuba, O. G. Pareley & Co. Shackelford, Haas & Co. Russell & Ellis.

Kidder & Martin. J. H. Flanner & Co. Worth & Daniel. Franklin Bell, Hunter, dis... do. Barah Fish, Barter, wtg.,
Ben. Soule, idg., New York,
Vicksburg, Mitchell, ldg., Havana,
J. H. Burnett, Wilson, ldg., New York, Murray & Murchison

O. G. Pareley & Co. (Br.) J. Setter. Hardy, wtg.,

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET CORRECTED FOR THE JOURNAL BY JAMES DAWSON, BROKER

gotte. Tound that before

Where Are they! BY E. B. HALE.

Where are they with whom I started Traveling o'er life's joyful way; Years have vanish'd since we parted, I am here, but where are they? O the hours that blissful blest us, O the friends that once caress'd us— Bosom friends that fondly press'd us— Where are they?

As the early crystal dawning, Heralds in a glorious day; So was life's enraptured morning, Bright with Hope's delusive ray; Scenes of Heav'nly brightness seeming,— Scenes with fadeless lustre gleaming,— Lit with smiles of Beauty beaming— Where are they?

As the stars in clustering bands. Sweetly smilling, smoothly roll; So with clasped hearts and hands, Full of bliss we sought the goal; Pleasure's radiant sky was o'er us, Hope on gilded pinions bore us, Love in angel guise before us, Woo'd the soul.

As the streamlet dancing by, Joyful ever—ever sings ; As the crystall'd evening sky Gems of beauty ever brings Ever glowing—ever cheering, Wrapt our souls in love endearing, Like the Spring.

They have gone whose hearts were lightes. They to whom I fondly clung;
They whose buoyant hopes were brightest.
They who sweetest smil'd and sung;
Fairy forms in grace array'd,
Cheeks, where beauty blushing play'd,
Eves, where love his conqueste mode. Eves, where love his conquests made, Hearts among.

Why, ah! why, this mournful feeling, Why should tears embittering flow? Years in allent swiftness stealing, Meet where flow'rs of glory grow There, I'll meet the buoyant hearted. Those, with whom in life I started... Those, from whom I weeping parted, Long ago!

supply in dealers' hands is fully fair, and at present there is very little demand. We quote only small sales for the continues in fair supply, and nothing of moment doing in the way of sales. We quote from store at 16½ to 17½c for shoulders, and 18 to 19c. & b. for sides. — LARD—Is in very good supply, and in the absence of the usual demand from retailers, the market rules dull. We quote North Carolina at 18 @ 20c. & b in bbls. and kegs, at which small sales have been effected. ——PORK.—Fresh sells from carts at 16 @ 18c. & b. For the price of Northern we refer to our table.

Salt—Is in fair supply, and only a retail business doing. We quote from store at \$2 50 @ \$2 75 & sack for Liverpool At the recent ball at the Tuileries, the three We quote from store at \$2 50 @ \$2 75 & sack for Liverpool ground, and \$0 @ \$5c. & bushel for alum.

Shingles—Are in some enquiry, and only small parcels coming to market. We quote at \$3 to \$3 50 for common, and \$6 @ \$7 & M. for contract.

Guno—Sells from store, in quantities to suit, as follows.

Bernyles Guno \$110 @ \$115. Parifie do \$85.

A Situation Wanted.

A NATIVE OF NORTH CAROLINA, who has Jormer ly been a pupil of W. J. Bingham's, and who has had ten year's experience in teaching a Classical School, desires a situation as Teacher. He can furnish amis testimonials of his competency to instruct. Address

TEACHE

at Nichols' Depot, Marion District, S. C. 109-law3t* S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET, Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,)

WILMINGTON, N. C. will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spririts Turpentine Rosin, l'ar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, o forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8 SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.

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BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION. NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON TARNS Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

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THIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PRO visions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messes. Wal-lace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by incurance, with or without advices. 2-tf

Received at J. D. Love's Book Spre.

THE FOLLOWING SCHOOL BOOKS-Andrew's and Stoddart's Latin Grammar, Bullion's do., Andrew's Latin Lexicon, Lessons, Reader, Exercises, Caesar, Sallust, Bullion's Reader, &c., Pullion's English Grammar, Toner's do., Saunders Series of Readers, Natara tional do., Webster's Spelling Book, Academic and School Dictionaries, Emerson, Greenleaf, Davies and Pike's Arithmetics, Monteith's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Geography, Youth's History, Wilson's United States, Scholars

Companion, &c. &c.

SCHOOL & OFFICE STATIONERY. Religious—Bibles, English, German and Frence, Testa-nents and Psalms, Prayer Books, Psalms and Hylins, and Selections, Psalmist, Methodist Hymns. MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD WORKS.

Shakspeare, Milton, Bunyan, Moore, Burns, 8 ron, Carlyle, Tennyson, Braddon, Annuals, Nove letts and a variety of fancy articles usually found in Book Stores. On the arrival of the steamer Fairbank will be received, a number of New Publications and are assort-ment of Blank Books, Portfolios, writing Desks and other Feb. 10. 114-2-diw-w2t

North Carolina, Duplin County. Court of Pieas and Quanter Session, January Term, 1866. Penelope Dail,

Petition for dower. Heirs at Law of Curtis Dail, dec'd. TAPPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the infant child of Buckney Dail, deceased, name unknown, one of the defendants in this court, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advertisement be hade for six weeks successively, at the court house, in Keramsville, and at three other places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, no ifying the said defendant of

he filing of this petition, and that unless he appear next term of this court, and answer the petition, e same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as J. D. SOUTHERLAND

FOR SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND in the county of Wilson, on the waters of black creek, twelve miles from the county site, (Wilson,) and four miles from Black Creek Station, Wilmington & Weldon railroad, containing about 800 acres, heavily timbered with oak and tong leaf pine. There is enough cleared land for a six horse farm, with as good facilities for improving the farm as any in that section of country, there being a great quantity of marl convenient to the farm, with about 200 acres of ridge land to clear, which would produce corn, peas, cotton and potatoes, finely. There is eight thousand turpentine boxes, from 8 to 10 feeet high, seven thousand eighteen inches high, and in a good neighborhood for a turpentine still, or store. Also, upon the premises, one of the best mill sites in the eastern part of the state, on the run of black creek, sufficient to run two corn, one wheat and saw mill, where—it is said, by the old men of the neighborhood—there has been a mill for fifty sare or more, till during the warit was burnt. The impresements are ordinary; three or four plank houses, with brigge chimneys, at different places on the farm; and other houses with the continuation of the continu ient for 18 or 20 hands.

It is a rare chance for an investment. If any person should wish to view the premises, please call on a Lucas, who will take pleasure in showing them lands. Terms made easy. For further particulars the subscriber, box 139 Wilmington, N. C. ROBERT M. COX.

NOTICE.

AT THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESTING TO THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUAR

Sampson County Rectus Incuria.

court of Sampson for selling free negroes into bondage. The facts are, as we understand them to apprehend an insurrectionary movement was afoot, sent a communication to the general com- law, I know it would fail. manding this district, apprising him of the condition of affairs, and asking for instructions in the premises. He was directed to exercise discretionwas sentenced to be imprisoned for costs and fees | rendered." The facts are these: until the amount was paid. The negro very natu-ships William Thompson and Susan Abigail. Both

The Wilmington Herald of the 13th says this is | I was made possessor of as late news by these

"Every exertion was made to arrive at a perfect

Artificial Limbs. , what number of soldiers there are in each County of privates, of course both are included.—Raleigh Sentinel.

When we penned our remarks to which the Sentinel alludes, we thought the idea of taking a very anxious time, painfully anxious, because the even followed me here, while others occupying gone to a land from which there is no return. Will measurement at the time the applicant gave his officers had set a bad example to the crew. Their and enjoying my property with my consent. For expense to the State. Individually it makes but little difference to us how the thing is accomplished. vessel should go to no other port than Liverpool. but it seems to us when a contract is to be made, So ended my trouble with complaints and supplispecifications are necessary to its faithful fulfil- cations from the officers. The men behaved noment. Governor Worth, it is true, asked for nothing more than the number in each County, who have lost a leg or an arm, or both. We thought ran from the Arctic to Liverpool in 130 days; from then, and still think, that the legs and arms of the line on the Pacific side to the cape in 26 days; human beings are not all the same length .-Hence our suggestion. We hope our ideas will wise nothing happened to mar our cruise; no acbe understood, whether they are appreciated or cident occurred during the cruise. not. We do not think we were premature in the

tion held with the Virginia delegation. He has

they seek to break the effect of his language on of the town.—Daily Journal, 16th inst. the country. What effect the President's recent utterances will have upon the elections which are soon to be held in New England, remains to be

The Charleston S. C. Weekly Record, says:-"The Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, D. D., has been in our city on a visitation to the Episcopal churches here. He preached a sermon of great fourteenth, and administered the apostolic rite of confirmation to eight candidates, white. In the afternoon he preached at Calvary Church, to an attentive congregation of negroes, and confirmed seven. On Wednesday, seventeenth, he confirmed seventeen whites at St. Luke's. On Sunday, twenty-first he preached to an immense congregation a sermon of marked ability at Grace church, and confirmed twenty-three whites. In the afternoon he preached again at St. John's chapel, and confirmed twenty-seven whites. At night he Tark's church (the new colored congregation) and confirmed thirty. On Wednesday, he ordained to the holy office of deacon Mr. Thomas Gadsden, son of the late Rt. Rev. Christopher Gadsden, D. munion of the church, and one ambassador sent follows: forth to preach the Gospel in the same. The congregations have all been large, and the number of force. We are too powerful for our peace to be a man who owned slaves rather than with one who candidates greater than on any occasion of an destroyed in the future by a domestic war or a did not. I know the fact, at all events.

d tion gives peculiar seriousness and solemnity to whom accompanied me through the pine forests of the performance of his Episcopal ministrations. Georgia and the Carolinas, for its quiet to be lightly as respectable to hire to a man who did not own His health seems feeble, but his intellect burns disturbed. [Applause.] Michigan herself alone, with increased light and heat, whilst the depth and certainly when backed up by Illinois, Indiana Mr. Douglas. Because he would and earnestness of his spiritual instruction and ex- and Wisconsin, could raise an army large enough as well. ample make him a blessing to the church over to not only repel, but crush any force or power which he presides. He has left the city for a short that should dare infringe upon our borders. s: n Council will meet at Grace church on the four- when it has finished a certain amount of talk, as

Earning.

Banking.

We see that our cotemporary, the Raleigh Sentinel, is advocating a banking scheme based upon landed estate. That is to say, the capital willconsist of the lands of the lands of the lands of the stockholders. Now we are not familiar enough with banking projects to give oracular advice, but it does seem to us that spive oracle and the but the cause of this advice or the natural incidental results in the souther leads that the cause of this advice or t

James Iredell Waddell.

The subjoined letter from Capt. Waddell, of the Shenandoah, will not be without peculiar interest to his many relations and friends, who reside in this, his ancestral region:

Our readers will recollect that sometime since man. I won't go to sea any more if I can help it. an allegation was preferred against the county The feeling shown toward me through the restriction placed on my wife is decided. It is just the feeling I like, though the tyranny to her is humiliating to the nature of man. I have written her lap (colored) from Virginia. The president shook wrong? sometime before Christmas, Mr. Rich'd Holmes, to release her bondsmen and inform the govern- hands kindly with each member of the delegathe Captain of the county police, having reasons ment that she owes her allegiance to her husband. As my case now stands, I do not think the bond is worth the paper it is written on. In a court of pose. George T. Downing then addressed the

You have seen Mr. Wells' report, I suppose. He

After reaching Behring's Sea, I captured the rally, wishing to avoid close confinement, made had left San Francisco in April last. These capsome outside arrangement to labor for some one tures were made about the 23d of June, and from hope that we may be fully enfranchised, not only unknown to the writer, until the amount due was each I received the San Francisco papers. These liquidated. The very head and front of Mr. H's of-Generals Lee and Grant, concerning the surrenfending hath this extent no more. Upon the der of Gen. Lee's army. They also stated that ties as the chief magistrate of this republic, but to charges preferred against Mr. Holmes an investi- Mr. Davis and cabinet were in Danville, to which gation was instituted and carried to its just con- the Confederate Government had been removed, claims of our race to your favorable consideration. clusion—the exoneration and commendation of and that Mr. Davis had issued a proclamation inbe carried on with renewed vigor.

it is a matter of congratulation to all good citizens | tinued my work until it was completed in the Arcthat the result has proven Captain Holmesto have acted in such a manner throughout the whole afceeded in destroying or dispersing the New Engfair, as to merit the hearty approval of the gov- land whaling fleet. I left the Arctic on the 29th ernment authorities. The following is the extract of June, and shipped from some of the whalers eight men on that very day-men of intelligence, "I find upon a thorough investigation of all the all trained soldiers. It is not to be believed those

After leaving Behring's Sea, I fell in with no understanding of the whole matter, that all facts vessel until I communicated with the British bark might be presented to the bureau in the proper Barracouta, from San Francisco 2d August, fourlight, and after a rigid examination of all the facts | teen days, bound for Liverpool. She informed me in the case, I feel fully justified in saying that of the capture of Mr. Davis and a part of his Cab-Capt. Holmes is exonerated from any blame in the inet; also of the surrender of Generals Johnston's, and especially to the colored population, then premises, but on the contrary from sufficient evi- Smith's and Magruder's armies. The Barracouta dence, I am convinced that he is the right man in furnished that news the first time I had heard it. the right place, and that no man could better sub- and I instantly ceased to cruise, and steered for serve the interest of the county or the govern- Cape Horn. Before communicating with the Bar- I feel and think that I understand what should racouta I intended to look into the Gulf of Lower be the true direction of this question, and what California, and then to await the arrival of a California steamer bound for Panama. The Barra-The Wilmington Journal in referring to this matter sug- couta's news surprised us, and among some of the gests an early measurement of the limbs, &c., in order to immediate supply. This is premature. Governor Worth's object in the circular is first to ascertain as soon as possible to try to reach a European port would be faight to the great mass of the people of the Content of the limbs, &c., in order to officers I witnessed a terror which mortified me.—

States. I say, that if I have not given evidence that I am a friend of humanity, and especially the try to reach a European port would be faight to the content of the limbs, &c., in order to officers I witnessed a terror which mortified me.—

States. I say, that if I have not given evidence that I am a friend of humanity, and especially the try to reach a European port would be faight to the content of the limbs and the people of the Content of the limbs are in t to try to reach a European port would be fatal to friend of the colored man in my past conduct, be State, who lost an arm or a leg or both, while engaged all concerned; petitions were signed by threethe late war, in order that he may act advisedly in making fourths of the officers asking to be taken to Cape

fourths of the officers asking to be taken to Cape

a guarantee for the future. I repeat, all that I Town, arguing and picturing the horrors of capsures to furnish each one with the best and most useful times extant, and on the best terms for the State. Hence the first thing to be ascertained, is the number that will be needed in this State. After the contract is made, then the necessary arrangements will be adopted for the measurement, when the necessary arrangements will be adopted for the measurement, when the number of the necessary arrangements will be adopted for the measurement, when the number of ement, &c., of limbs, of which the public will be duly inmed. It is important therefore, that all soldiers deived of limbs by the war in the service of the State or of
the Pacific and not in the Atlantic."

which I would have accomplished, perhap
that the most ambitious might have desired.
know there is risk to be run, but that has been our
that the most ambitious might have desired.
know myself, and the feelings of my own l

late Confederacy, shall at once give their names and They supported my views, and then followed a the limb or limbs lost, to the Sheriffs of their several Counties. As the term soldiers, embraces both offic rs and saying that they had confidence in me and were willing, nay, desired to go with me wherever I connection with slaves has gone, I have been their that soil dearer than ever before to its possessors. thought best to take the vessel. I had, of course. ame, would not only save time, but also conduct was nothing less than mutiny. I was the colored race, my means, my time, my all have officer I would be captain or die on deck, and the bly, and stood firmly to their decision.

> from the line to Liverpool in 24 days. Two of my crew died of disease when near Liverpool; other-

So ends my naval career-and I am called a "pirate!" I made New England suffer, and I do not mon sense way. Yes, I have said, and I repeat regret it. I cannot be condemned by any honest thinking man. I surrendered the vessel to the The Richmond Enquirer says President John- British government, and all are unconditionally son has very much encouraged the hopes of the released. My obstinacy made enemies among lead him from bondage to freedom; that I would Southern people, by the kind and firm conversa- some of the officers, but they now inwardly regret their action in the Cape Town affair.

renewed his assurances of firm determination to The banking house, belonging to "the bank of conduct the government upon the sound principles North Carolina," situated in Wilmington, upon laid down in his annual message. He has indeed the intersection of Front and Princess streets, exhibited a boldness, a truthfulness and an un-land until recently, used in part for a postoffice, was blenching determination which is at once cheering sold yesterday, at public auction, for seven thousand to the patriot and alarming to the black republi- six hundred dollars-gold rates-one-third of the can hosts. His reply to Fred Douglas' delegation purchase money to be paid down; the payments to was a decided damper to the traders in negro suf- be made in specie or in the notes of the corporation, at the rate of four for one. Mr. D. Kahn-In speaking upon this subject, the New York weiler became the purchaser. If the rest of the News says the partisans of the majority in Con- lot could be purchased and a hotel built upon it, it man has been in the wrong in keeping the black gress, have been startled by the words of Mr. would be a capital investment. The site is better Johnson, as by a peal of thunder. They have be- adapted for such a purpose than any other in Wilcome alarmed. In their anxiety to temporize, mington, and a good hotel is the great necessity stand all that, and know how to appreciate it. Let

Liberality Acknowledged. Washington, N. C., Feb. 5, 1866.

Messrs. Editors: We desire to acknowledge through the columns of your paper, the great who have suffered severely by the war and its con-

After the evacuation of Washington and its partial destruction in the spring of 1864, Mr. W. contributed the sum of \$5,000 to the relief of the sufferers. In the ensuing fall, in view of the necessities of winter, be gave the additional sum of

During the present winter he has forwarded 250 bs. of cotton yarn, for the same benevolent pur-This has all been done in the most private

As we are unable to make any return, except we think due Mr. W., to express them publicly. MANY RECIPIENTS.

foreign foe. The country has too many men such Bishop Davis is perfectly blind, and his con- as those whom I now see around me, some of ter.

The telegraph has already briefly announced the views of the President on negro suffrage, as expressed to a delegation of colored men, who re-I am now in exile, but far from being a ruined cently had an interview with him. The delegation consisted of thirteen persons, from different portions of the union-among the Calvin Pepper (white.) and John M. Brown and Alexander Duntion-Fred. Douglas first advancing for that purpresident, saying:

Mr. President: We come to you in the name of oner." He wilfully lies when he writes that I Florida. Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, the ary powers. Sometime after, a negro fellow was continued "cruising against unarmed whale ships six New England States, and the District of Cobrought before him, in his official character, and he when I knew that the armies of the south had sur- lumbia. We are not satisfied merely with an amendment prohibiting slavery, but we want it enforced. We are Americans and citizens of the United States, and bear no doubtful record. On this fact we base our hope. We also cherish the here in this District, but throughout the land.

are not here to enlighten you, sir, as to your dushow our respect, and to present, in brief, the In the order of Divine Providence, you are placed in a position where you have the power to save or destroy us-to bless or blast us. I mean our whole race. Your noble and humane predecessor placed considered as the final decision of the affair, and two captures as any the whalers had, and I con- in our hands the sword to assist in saving the nation, and we do hope that you, his able successor, will favorably regard the placing in our hands the ballot with which to save ourselves. The fact that we are the subjects of government, and subject to taxation, subject to volunteer in the service of the country, subject to being drafted, subject to bear the burdens of the state, makes it not improper people, and we will have to go and get the people look to lime as its basis. allegations made against Capt. Holmes, that not men would have taken service in the Shenandoal that we should ask to share in the privilege of this one of them has any foundation in fact. The condition I have no speech to submit on this condition. I have no speech to submit on this occasion. I simply submit these observations as a limited expression of the views and feelings of

> can give no evidence for what I may do hereafter. Everything that I have had, both as regards life and property, has been periled in this cause, and course of policy would result in the amelioration and ultimate elevation, not only of the colored, but the great mass of the people of the United possessed, in life, liberty and property have know myself, and the feelings of my own heart. they have been for the colored man. I have owned slaves and bought slaves, but I never sold one. I saying that they had confidence in me, and were might say, however, that practically, so far as my been perilled, and now, at this late day, after giving evidence that is tangible, that is practical, I am free to say to you, that I do not like to be arraigned by some who can get up handsomely rounded periods and deal in rhetorical talk about abstract ideas of liberty, who never perilled life liberty or property. This kind of theoretical, nollow, unpractical friendship, amounts to but very little. While I say that I am a friend of the colored man, I do not want to adopt a policy that I believe will end in a contest between the races which, if persisted in, will result in the extermi-

> > here, that if the colored man in the United States could find no other Moses that would be moreable and efficient than myself, I would be his Mosesto pass him from a land where he had lived in slave ry, to a land-if it were in our reach-of freedom Yes, I would be willing to pass with him through the Red Sea to the land of promise -- the land o liberty. But I am not willing, under either circumstance, to adopt a policy which I believe will only result in the sacrifice of his life, and the shedding of his blood. I think I know what I sav. I feel what I say, and I feel well assured that if the policy urged by some be persisted in, it will result in great injury to the white as well as to the

We talk about justice, and say that the white man in slavery as long as he was. That is all true. Again, we talk about the Declaration of Independence and equality before the law. We underus look each other in the face. Suppose we should by some magic, tell every colored man he could vote to-morrow, how would that ameliorate their condition to-day? But let us get closer up to this hing. I was opposed to slavery on two grounds. First, it was a great monopoly, enabling those who controlled and owned it to constitute an aristocra-

been given on the subject, and cannot be revoked. In Tennessee there are twenty-seven non-slaveholders to one slaveholder, yet the slaveholding ived on a plantation? [Addressing Douglass.]

poor white man with a large family of children, lid you not think less of that man than of your to get at this great idea and run it out distinctly, rible fate. that on a New Year's day they would hire to a man

We all know that such was the case with a large our grateful thanks, it will be a pleasure to us, and majority of you in those sections. Where such is and public virtue such as the world has rarely seen, the case we know there is an enmity, we know there is a hate. The poor white man, on the other hand, was opposed to the slave and his master, for the colored man and his master combined kept GENERAL SHERMAN MAKES A Speech. - General him in slavery by depriving him of a fair partici-D., and confirmed two persons in private, making Sherman was honored with a public reception in pation in the labor and productions of the rich in all one hundred and fourteen added to the com- Detroit last week, when he concluded a speech as land of the country. Don't you know that a col-"I never expect to again command a military it? For the next year they will prefer living with to act practically as if there were behind the storm

The President. They did not consider it quite

Visit of Colored Delegation to the President-Speech man, and suppose we give the franchise to all will pour its overflowing waters through the dewithout regard to qualification, is it right to force it upon them in opposition to the majority? We hand to bloom and blossom like the rose. The enmust have a controling power somewhere. If we should go to the State of Ohio with the intention of come here by tens of thousands. Is any one mad that ever lost a brother or a sister could read these lines

spect to you, I think a good deal is wrong. does me justice when he writes that I "ceased my depredations when I heard Mr. Davis was a prisdelegates from Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama, The president urged upon the delegation to culThe president urged upon the delegation to culwill part with their birth-right for a mess of potobliged to live on the old plantation.

between the wealthy slaveholder and the poor

Mr. President: You touch right upon the point there. There is this conflict, and hence I suggest emigration. If he cannot get employment in the south, he has it in his power to go where he can get it. In parting, the president said that they were both desirous of accomplishing the same ends, but or the mineral must be artificially supplied. proposed to do so by following different routes. Mr. Douglass, on turning to leave, remarked to form of stone-lime, oyster-shell lime, or mark. his fellow delegates: The president sends us to the

The president: Yes, sir. I have great faith in and have no doubt they will settle this question right, and hope that it will be submitted to them for final action.

The delegates then bowed and withdrew.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] Our Young Men. It is stated by DeBow that at least fifty thousand

of New York city since the close of the war. We regret that so many of our young men should deem it necessary to leave their native section, employment, the necessity of it in many cases, has coal. compelled this large emigration from the South.— But where it is not essential to life itself that is the tive powers of a variety of soil that is not wet. duty of all who love their native soil to stand by which they feel in the spot of their birth, the obligations of gratitude and affection, sympathy with its sorrows, and aspirations for its future happiness, unite to invoke them not to desert their old mother in the hour of adversity.

The young men of the South are its jewels-all of its treasure that a desolating war has left .-Much of this treasure has gone forever, buried beneath the soil which it once adorned, and making Hundreds of thousands of these young men have slacking lime, salt brine is better than water. those who remain leave the family hearthstone, fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty- text of the letter is as follows: utterly solitary and desolate? They would have ferred death to such a deed of shame. Is it less improving the health of neighborhoods. ruinous to forsake now the land for which they have made such struggles? Can they not exer- manure, lime and labor away. cise, in the peaceful efforts she is making for a estoration of her former prosperity, the same self- the soil, while it decreases production. lenial, patience, perseverance, and energy, which migration from the South far surpass that which | clemencies of the weather. is entering her borders? Is the land that was and desolate place, abandoned by the flower of produce. its enterprise and energy, and left to relapse into a wilderness?

As southern men, we care not so much for the lecline in material greatness which must be incolved in the abandonment of the South by any considerable number of its young men. Our people have never been ambitious of great wealth.— They have borne with heroic fortitude the loss of tear upon the havoc which the war has made in their personal fortunes. The natural emotions which such losses might arouse are swallowed up in the deeper grief over the loss of their best and bravest in the battle. But if to these is to be ad ded the loss by emigration of those who survive, the South may well be inconsolable. Then, indeed, may she take up the plaintive lamentation of the patriarch Jacob when, in the famine of Canann, he refused to permit his youngest son to go down to Egypt. "Me have ye bereaved of my "children; Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away: all these things are against me. If 1 be bereaved of my children, I

am bereaved. If, indeed, the Southern people, like the Jewish patriarch, could move the whole Southern household, with their women an 1 little ones, to a land of peace and plenty, we might look with more composure upon such an exodus. But these must remain. The old men and the children, the mothers and sisters of the South must be left behind to share its fortunes for weal or woe. Every generous, chivalric, and manly sentiment demands that those who are their protectors, and the main stay of the future of Southern society, should remain If, indeed, this grand old fabric of Southern so cial life is threatened with dissolution, if the ship that has sailed so proudly on the seas is going down, if the storm that howls through the rigging and the waves that clamor for her destruction must prove victorious, let the crew still remember that there are women and children on board, and that it is nobler and more honorable to go down with the sinking wreck than to crowd into launches and master's negroes? Don't we know, furthermore, life-boats and abandon the helpless ones to a hor-

But the southern vessel is not going down. The who owned slaves in preference to one who did tempest is sent, not for our ruin, but to try our manhood. The land that gave birth to Washinton, that displays in its brief annals a galaxy of genius that is so evidently marked by the hand of nature for a sublime destiny, is not to be given over to anarchy and barbarism. We boast in the south of the number of our churches and of the pervading influence of religion on the mass of our population. What is our religion worth if it does not teach us the virtues of faith and hope; if it gives ored man is going to hunt a master, as they call way before the blasts of misfortune, and leaves us of farm economy. no Divine Intelligence and Benignity directing the affairs of men? It does not follow because we have lost the cause in which we lately embarked that we are forsaken of Heaven. If it had not been best for us that such should be the result, we would have triumphed. We have lost our slaves, but we are still left on an equality with the rest of mankind; we have our strong right arm; we have energy and will of our own, or ought to have; the The President. Then that is another argument same genial heavens smile upon us from above, in favor of what I am going to say. It shows that and the productive earth pours forth its treasures visitation to adjoining parishes, but expects to re-turn on the twelfth of February, when the Dioce-stored to a safe and permanent basis. Congress, highly than he did the man who did not own and of our friends, and here an atmosphere irraslaves; hence the enmity between the colored diated by the halo of their illustrious example. If teenth. He will preach, ordain, and administer all popular assemblies must, will speedily settle all man and the non-slaveholder. The white man we will only stand to our posts, and have faith in teenth. He will preach, ordain, and administer confirmation at the church of Holy Communion on Sunday, the eighteenth of February."

all popular assemblies must, will speedily settle all confirmation at the church of Holy Communion questions. [Applause.] A year ago you were anxious for the army which I had the honor to derived from him. He is a part and parcel of the political machinery.

We will only stand to our posts, and have latter in was permitted to vote before the government was derived from him. He is a part and parcel of the political machinery.

changing the franchise there, would it be right? enough to dream that such a land as this is to be It is not for the government of the United States given over to its aboriginal condition? It is much to do. Each community can determine their own more likely that the barren north will be surren affairs better. It is for the legislature and people dered to such a condition than the fertile and of Ohio to say who shall vote, and not the Con- sunny south. If we will not regenerate our land gress of the United States. Now is anything if we will not stand to our colors and develop the material greatness of our own soil, there are enough Douglass. Yes, Mr. President, with all due re- who can and will. Even foreigners show a more intelligent confidence in our future, as exhibited The president. If I know the feelings of my in the plans of the French company, under the own heart I believe that a forced state of things, auspices of Napoleon, than those of our own peodriven on a community, will result in their ruin. ple who forsake their native land. But if they will God knows, anything I can do I will do to elevate give up their country to others, let them not com tivate the idea that the black man has the right to tage, let them remember that, like Esan, they will emigrate from the state where he has been held in find no place for repentance, though they seek it bondage, if he is not properly treated; he is not earnestly with tears. They may come back to the land they have deserted, but it will be no longer Mr. Douglass. We thank you, Mr. President, their own. They will be strangers amid the graves for kindly giving us an interview. We did not of their kindred. They will find the south a land come to argue, sir; but if your excellency would be of stirring life and activity, with great cities, and pleased to her. I would like to say a word in re- harbors crowded with the shipping of the world gard to the enfranchisement of the blacks, and to but the race that once inhabited it will have passhow you that the difficulties can only be avoided by the very measures we propose. Let the black to exist. Other men, other customs, and even man once have a right to vote, and he will raise other languages, will prevail in their ancient home. up a party in the southern states who will rally The south will be dead; and once dead, where is with him. There is this conflict that you speak of the Premethean spark that can that light relume?

EMARKS DE COL. NoKOY, OF TAMPSON

In the Same word the report of the ben fortilled the

[From the North Carolina Planter.] Fixed Facts in Agriculture. These may be assumed as fixed facts in agricul-

1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, matters but little whether it be supplied in the

2. All permanent improvement of lands must 3. Lands which have been long in culture, will

be benefitted by applications of phosphate of lime, the people. I believe they will do what is just, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, -or in that of oyster shell lime-or marl-if the land needs liming, also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation. 5. Mould is indispensable to every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through Southern men have been added to the population the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the appplication of

composts, rich in the elements of mould. 6. All highly concentrated animal manures are which stands so much in need now of all her increased in value, and their benefit prolonged, by children. We have no doubt that the desire of admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized char-

7. Deep ploughing greatly improves the produc-8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not it in its adversity as in its prosperity. The pride wet, is eminently conducive to increased produc

> 9. All wet land should be drained. 10. All grain crops should be harvested several days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

> 11. Clover, as well as other grasses, intended for hay, should be moved when in bloom. 12. Sandy lands can be most effectually im-

proved by clay. When such lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is more beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes, adds to deemed it an ignominious thing to desert their their value, by making them produce more and colors in the hour of battle, and would have pre-

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish 17. By stabling and shedding stock through the they exhibit in war? At a time when we are en- winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be leavoring to invite immigration from all the world, effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer, and when our great necessity is labor, shall the than when such stock may be exposed to the in-

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast once the garden of the earth to become a solitary over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its 19. Periodical applications of ashes tend to

keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all of the inorganic substances. 20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a suc cession of years, unless care be taken to provide, their worldly possessions. They look without a and apply an equivalent for the substances carried

off the land in the products grown thereon. 22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressings, and roll them. 23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and

winter ploughings; but should never be ploughed while they are wet. If, at such ploughings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes should be applied. 24. Young stock should be moderately fed with

grain, in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in f ir condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c., may be encouraged and continuously carried on. 25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quar-

ters, be regularly fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or thrice a week, have clean beds, be curried daily, and, in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food, morn

ing and evening. 26. Full complements of tools, and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be as profitably used in farming as any other occupation. 28. Punctuality in engagements is as necessary

to an agriculturist as is it to a merchant. 29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details, as is that of the lawyer or physician with a knowledge of the science of law, or physic.

30. Wheat, rye, oats and barley, should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe crop between

31. Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, but be pulled up or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual method of eradicating them. To ensure, this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and that kept clean.

32. Time and labor devoted to the collection of materials, to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range 33. The orchard, to be productive of good, fair

fruit, requires to be fed as much as does a field of grain. The soils of each require that the substanoes abstracted by the crops should be restored. The soil should be kept clean and open to the meliorating influences of the sun, the dews, the

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT.-The president has issued an order restoring all the churches and parsonages within the bounds of the subversion, and now of its restored unity. He had Baltimore Annual Conference, embraced in the seen two foreign wars and four rebellions, count-State of Virginia, to the M. E. Church of the Uniing in Shay's, Dorr's, and the Whiskey, to say ted States, held by said church prior to 1861. This nothing of the Canadian rebellion, with the prinorder farther states that such possession shall be valid until the civil courts shall have determined

without a falter in the voice or tear in the eye?]

They tell me first and early love
Outlives all after dreams;
But the memory of the first great grief
To me more lasting seems.

The grief that marks our dawning youth

To memory ever clings, And o'er the path of future years A lengthened shadow flings. Oh! oft my mind recalls the hour When to my father's home Death came, an uninvited guest, From his dwelling in the tomb.

I had not seen his face before-I shudder at the sight; And I shuddered yet to think upon The anguish of that night!

A youthful brow and ruddy cheek Became so cold and wan:
An eye grew dim in which the light
Of radiant fancy shown.

Cold was the cheek, and cold the brow. The eye was fixed and dim;
And there I moaned a brother dead,
Who would have died for him.

I know not if 'twas summer then, I know not if 'twas spring; But if the birds sang in the trees I did not hear them sing.

If flowers came forth to deck the earth, Their bloom I did not see; I looked upon one withered flower, And none else bloomed for me!

A sad and silent time it was Within the house of woe: All eyes were dim and overcast,

And every voice was low. And from each cheek, at intervals, The blood appeared to start, As if recalled, in sudden haste,

To aid the sinking heart! Softly we trod, as if afraid To mar the sleeper's sleep, And stole last looks of his sad face

For memory to keep. With him the agony was o'er, And now the pain was ours, As thoughts of his sweet childhood rose,

Like odor from dead flowers. From the world's weary strife, How oft in thought did we again

Live o'er his little life. His every look, his every word, His very voice's tone, Come back to us like things whose worth Is only prized when gone

The grief has passed with years away, And joy has been my lot; But one is long remembered, And the other soon forgot.

The gayest hours trip lightly by, And leave the faintest trace, But the deep track that sorrow wears No time can e'er efface.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—The following is the letter of Attorney General Speed, to which reference has already been made, stating the reasons why the evidence adduced against Mr. Davis should not be published. The spirit of the letter gives us reason to hope that Mr. Speed is disposed to 13. The chopping, or grinding of grain, to be grant a fair trial to the distinguished captive. The

"ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, Jan. 31, 1866. SIR:-Sundry reports of the facts going to show that Jefferson Davis and other rebels have I guilty of high crimes have been made to you as the chief executive officer of the government. Most of the evidence upon which they are based was obtained ex parte, without notice to the accused. and whilst they were in custody in military prisons. Their publication might wrong the government, or the accused, or both. Whilst I see that nach wrong may flow from the publication, I canno see that any good would come from it. In my opinion, then, public and private ju

alike demand that they should not be made I am, sir, very respectfully, JAMES SPEED, Attorney Genera

To the President,"

GRANT'S PASS TO THE GALLANT MOSBY. -Some small fry officials have been bothering Mosby lately, arresting him and wanting to know whether he was worth \$20,000, etc., whereupon General Grant

sent him the following pass: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1866. John S. Mosby, lately of the southern army will hereafter be exempt from arrest by military authorities, except for violation of his parole, unless directed by the president of the United States,

secretary of war or from these headquarters. His parole will authorize him to travel freely within the state of Virginia, and as no obstacle been thrown in the way of paroled officers and hen from pursuing their civil pursuits or travelling out of their states, the same privileges will be extended to J. S. Mosby, unless otherwise directed by competent authority.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-Genera

A very learned and compassionate judge, in Texas, on passing sentence on John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows:

"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before pext spring, but the weather is very cold; our jail, junfortunately, is in a very bad condition; much of the glass in the windows is broken; the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be neede to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each; to seep sound and comfortable, therefore, is out of of question. In consideration of these circumstantes. and wishing to lessen your sufferings as muc possible, the court, in the exercise of its hurane compassion, hereby orders you to be execute morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to

Counting plants one foot apart each way, we shall have forty-three thousand five hundred and sixty upon an acre, because an acre contains that number of superficial feet.

Take the figure in the first column of the following table. as the distance apart, and an acre will contain the

JACOB BARKER, recently elected to congress the first district of Louisiana, is a marked acter. He was born on Swan Island, what is now the town of Perkins, Maine, in December, and is therefore eighty-five years of age. was a witness eighty years later of its attempted cipal actors in which he was at the time personally acquainted.

of Fred. Donglass-Reply of the President.

We have our relation one of the

Fred. Douglass then said:-"Mr. President, we

the delegation with which I have come." The president said: If I have not given evidence in my past course that I am a friend to humanity,

nation of one or the other. God forbid that I should be engaged in such a work. Now it is best to talk practically and in a com

colored man. There is a great deal of talk about the sword in one hand accomplishing an end and the ballot accomplishing another.

cy-enabling the few to derive great profits and kindness and liberality of our former townsman, which is the many. I was opposed to it secondly upon the Willard, Esq., to those in our community on the abstract principle of slavery. It has now been abolished. A great nation's guarantee has power controlled that State. Have you never

The President. When you looked over and saw

not own them?

Mr. Douglas. Because they treated him bet-

Mr. Douglas. Because he would not be treated